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Geneva Aims to Avert African War; Powers Discuss Closing Suez Canal

Convention Stipulates Suez Must Always Be Kept Open

League Covenant Hints Otherwise

'Law Times' of London Urges Geneva Mandate for Halting War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 29—Possibility of closing the Suez Canal to Italian shipping in the event of a war with Ethiopia—and so hampering, perhaps decisively, Italian action—has been discussed in League circles, and the best juridical opinion has been sought by the Secretary General.

This discussion is coincident with publication of an article in the London "Law Times" Saturday urging closing of the canal by Britain as a means of averting war between Italy and Ethiopia. It is suggested that this would be no more than an extension of Britain's temporary ban on arms shipments to either nation. The "Law Times" advocates a League mandate to empower Britain to close the canal, as a peace move.

Two Texts at Odds

There are two texts which confront each other. The first is the Convention of Constantinople in 1888, which clearly prohibits the closing of the canal. The second is the paragraph of Article 16 of the League Covenant which appears, in certain circumstances, to override this and any similar convention.

The convention accords the right of passage to all nations, in war and in peace; and is a fundamental condition. It was signed on Oct. 29, 1888, by Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, and Turkey. It insures that the canal shall "always be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag."

Britain's Reservation

It is true that Great Britain in signing stipulated by way of reservation that the provisions of the convention should only apply so far as they were compatible with the actual situation, namely, the "present transitory and exceptional condition of Egypt," (since changed), and so far as they would not fetter the liberty of action of the British Government during its occupation of that country. Even were this reservation now applicable, it was not indorsed by the other powers. In any case, the object of the reservation no longer exists.

Moreover, on April 8, 1904, Great Britain declared its adherence to the stipulations of the convention. Russian warships proceeding to the East used the canal in 1904-5. It is, however, to be noted that passage was denied to Spanish warships in 1898 during the war with the United States.

On the whole, it would appear that, unless some other diplomatic instrument can be brought forward, the canal cannot be closed to Italy in present circumstances, even though the British desired to take such a step.

Italy has stated it would view the closing of the Canal as an act of war.

League Covenant

But there is another diplomatic instrument, in the shape of the Covenant of the League. The relevant passage reads as follows:

"Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Article 12, 13, or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which shall hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State whether a member of the League or not."

Indisputably, this article, in given conditions, would warrant the closing of the canal to ships of certain countries.

Might Help Italy

Article 12, it should be recalled, does not condemn war as such—on the contrary it has been held to authorize war, but only three months after an arbitral award, a judicial decision or a report by the Council.

It is rather cynically suggested that had Italy pressed for an earlier decision through the League, it might now be in a good legal position to make war when the rainy season is over.

Article 13 deals with the machinery of settlement, and lays down that a country shall not make

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League to Interpret Its Own Resolutions

THE two resolutions on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute adopted by the League Council May 25, interpretation of which is sought in the forthcoming meeting of the Council, set forth:

1. That direct negotiations of "the dispute which has arisen between them (Italy and Ethiopia) as a result of the Ualual incident of Dec. 5, 1934," having failed, the two nations name their "arbitrators" for that incident and for "other incidents" on the frontier since that date; Aug. 26, 1935, being set as the date for "procedure of conciliation and arbitration."

2. While the Council leaves "the two parties full liberty to settle the dispute in question in accordance with Article V of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of Aug. 2, 1928," the Council announces its intention to meet again if the four arbitrators fail of agreement and cannot choose a fifth arbitrator by July 25 "unless the four arbitrators agree to extension of this period"; and "the Council also decides to meet to examine the arbitration if on Aug. 26 settlement by means of conciliation and arbitration shall not have taken place."

Utility Chairman Still Eludes Quest Of Lobby Inquiry

Investigators Unable to Find Hopson, of A.G.E., or 'Missing' Records

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Disappearance of Howard C. Hopson, chairman of the board of the Associated Gas & Electric Company, occupied the attention of the Senate lobby investigating committee today as it continued to delve into utility efforts to defeat the Wheeler-Rayburn holding company bill.

Meanwhile, Representative George Huddleston (D) of Alabama lost another round in his fight to bar Benjamin V. Cohen, administration lawyer, from the House-Senate conference on the holding company bill. He introduced a resolution in the House debarring all but members of the conference committee, which after heated discussion was ruled out of order. But this decision gets the House and Senate delegates no nearer agreement on a draft of the bill, for Senate representatives will presumably still insist on Mr. Cohen's presence. Apparently the deadlock will continue until Mr. Cohen is unavoidably detained elsewhere.

Three special investigators for the committee followed each other on the stand and told of unsuccessful efforts to locate Mr. Hopson, whose organization spent, according to its own statement, a total of $700,000 in efforts to prevent passage of the measure.

Five employees and officials of the A. G. E., or one of its subsidiaries,

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Extraordinary Meeting Likely to Treat of Technicalities

Statesmen at Work To Satisfy Italians

Another League Protectorate Suggested as One Way to End Imbroglio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 29—As a result of quick-fire week-end correspondence between the League Secretariat and Italy and Ethiopia on the one side and members of the Council on the other, the definite decision is now taken to begin the extraordinary council session under the presidency of Maxim Litvinoff, Wednesday afternoon and to consider the addition of a fifth arbitrator to the existing Italo-Ethiopian Commission. This is the body which reached a deadlock on the question of inclusion or exclusion of debate on the Italo-Ethiopian frontier.

There is good reason to believe that while the unusual midsummer meeting has been represented abroad as a constitutional crisis in the history of the League, efforts to take the drama out of it are likely to be successful.

Council's Function

Reduced to its proper proportions, the function of the Council at present is merely to note what happened in the Commission of Italian and Ethiopian delegates and to make practical suggestions for a continuation of the conciliatory procedure under the 1928 treaty. It would appear to be unwise—since the Council itself set the date of Aug. 25 as a time limit to anticipate the result of direct negotiations.

Moreover, both Italy and Ethiopia in their latest notes make it possible to accept this viewpoint.

Italy declared she will have no difficulty in attending the Council provided it keeps within the limits stated. That is to say, if only Ualual and subsequent incidents are under review and there is no attempt to consider the problem of frontiers.

Ethiopia's reply, though ambiguous, leaves to the Council itself the duty of determining the conditions under which the commission should resume work.

Different Viewpoint

A fine point of interpretation is involved. Italy bases itself on the formula that fixation of frontiers is outside the competence of the present commission of jurists, and in any case is irrelevant to the question whether Italian troops were attacked in quarters they have been accustomed to occupy. This was plainly laid down in the May meeting. Ethiopia, while admitting that frontiers cannot now be discussed by the commission, with a show of logic, argues it was likewise laid down that circumstances surrounding the attack would be considered in explanation or at least in extenuation. And it is an important circumstance whether the attack took place on Italian or Ethiopian territory.

To which Italy answers that as actual delimitation is naturally ruled out, it is begging the question to

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Anti-Condemnation Decision Seen as Boon to Cheap Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 29—The prospect of getting good cheap homes for low wage earners is decidedly good, despite the recent Cincinnati decision against the right of the Federal Government to condemn property for slum clearance, in the opinion of the staff of the National Association of Housing Officials here.

In fact, some housing authorities believe that this decision will do low-cost housing a good turn by throwing the responsibility for condemnation back upon the states and local government. Federal sponsorship of housing projects has been necessary up to now, they point out, because some agency with money and expert personnel had to lead the way in this enterprise, for which local governments had neither the experience nor the cash. But to be successful, housing projects must have the closest co-operation of the communities in which they are carried on, students of housing agree. The more the states and localities can be encouraged to do for themselves, the better, as they see it.

So even if the Supreme Court upholds the Cincinnati decision in the event of an appeal, it doesn't mean that the low cost housing program is done for by any means. The Ohio decision did not declare against the use of condemnation proceedings in slum clearance but simply held that the Federal Government had not the power because the right had not been delegated to it by the states under the Constitution. The states would therefore still be free to act.

States Set Up Authorities

And this is just what they are doing. During the 1935 legislative sessions the States themselves have made striking headway in the direction of setting up proper local authorities to carry on housing projects. Seventeen States have passed enabling acts so far this year, granting cities or specified areas the right to establish a housing authority to carry on all phases of a housing project, including condemnation proceedings.

Several states have granted powers of eminent domain to authorities and to agencies of the Federal Government for housing, says a recent bulletin of the association. Thus should the Supreme Court declare condemnation under federal statutes unconstitutional, the bulletin comments, condemnation for the same purpose could be carried out by Washington or its agencies under state laws in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Nevada and North Carolina. In other states, it

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Spinning Wheels to Sing Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan. — Women of Kansas are to learn the art of carding, spinning, weaving and knitting wool as their grandmothers knew it, in a program of the Kansas emergency relief committee.

As a result of last summer's drought program for the purchase of sheep, the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation has made available to the committee 309,440 pounds of wool. According to Miss Lou E. Hume, state supervisor of the women's work section of the KERC, a small amount of this raw wool will be carded, spun and woven by hand for educational purposes only, some of it will be made into yarn for blankets and sweaters, and the remainder made into wool cloth.

In an effort to introduce new skills among the more than 12,000 women wage earners on relief rolls, the KERC is providing schools in each of the 105 counties to teach the processing of the wool from the time it leaves the sheep's back until it becomes a useful article. Women will be taught how to clean and scour the wool, how to card it, dye, spin, weave and knit it into garments. Teachers and supervisors for the work are attending a training institute that opens at Wichita, Aug. 5.

The four-harness, flying shuttle, hand looms for use in weaving blankets are now being made by relief clients in a carpenter project at Independence. Old spinning-wheels that have for many years been kept for sentimental reasons and as household decorations are now being put to practical use.

"This activity," John G. Stutz, executive secretary of the KERC, said, "is well adapted to an agricultural country such as Kansas, where 399,082 sheep were raised in 1934, each yielding from three to 20 pounds of wool. Women who manifest ability for knitting or weaving will be encouraged to develop their skill to such an extent that they may turn their ability into a means of livelihood."

Curley Surtax Measure Goes Down in Defeat

Senate Rejects Bill on the Third Reading by Vote of 20 to 12

Boston Today—*also sees*—General strike averted in New England woolen mills—Republican leaders call for state wide fence mending—Highway safety drives invade the school curriculum—Farm rehabilitation program assured as federal funds come in.

***Surtax*—Senate Defeats Bill by Vote of 20 to 12**

The Massachusetts Senate turned on the Governor's proposed 10 per cent surtax on personal incomes, corporations and legacies today, defeated the plan by roll call 20 to 12. The bill had gone through the House with a "yes" vote and was up for a third reading in the Senate. The bill was designed to bring in $3,000,000 for taking care largely of the added expense on the State entailed by the 48-hour law for state employees in state institutions.

The defeat of this measure is expected to raise the state tax from $10,000,000 to $13,000,000.

***Textile*—Woolen Mills General Strike Averted**

Chimneys and stacks of New England woolen mills pierced blue skies today as clouds of a threatened general strike were dissipated. Because 60 per cent of New England mills have co-operated with labor's demands, there will be no general strike paralyzing the woolen industry as the cotton industry was paralyzed last September. This gladsome information was given today by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America doughty strategist of last year's general textile strike.

Though labor will not sweep into action on an unbroken front, it does plan militant guerrilla warfare against those plants that hold out.

Guerrilla warfare was decided on following the alleged defiance of labor by the American Woolen Company with plants in New Jersey. According to Mr. McMahon, these plants slammed the doors of negotiation in labor's face and when labor gets doors shut in its face, it howls long and loud outside the windows.

But to New England woolen mills, Mr. McMahon made this highly conciliatory statement:

"Labor is well satisfied with the way mill owners are co-operating with labor in an effort to avoid strikes. Hence labor anticipates no general strike. But it does anticipate a vicious type of guerrilla warfare against such concerns as the American Woolen Company which attempts to isolate itself from the rest of the industry by dictating to labor.

Mr. McMahon hinted at a mysterious new strike technique being worked out in the laboratories of union headquarters. It is recalled vividly that the Textile Union revolutionized strike technique last year through the introduction of the motorized "flying squadron." The union has demanded wage increases of from 5 to 40 per cent, to bring all units of the woolen industry onto the same plateau of wage standards.

***Politics*—Efforts Made to Rescue GOP From Curley**

All last week the splintering of Republican fences was heard in the Massachusetts Legislature. Republican President of the Senate bolted his colleagues to vote the 48-hour bill onto the statute books. On this same measure more than 30 Republicans in the House, led by Floor Leader Martin Hayes, plunged over to the Democratic side.

Pandemonium and consternation were the watchwords in the Republican camps. Today the astonishing sequence of events found Judson Hannigan, secretary of the Roosevelt (T. R.) Club of Massachusetts in his watchtower, looking over the scat-

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Dirigible Experts See New Future

Upper Left—Associated Press; Underwood, © Harris & Ewing

Men Who Do Not Think Airship Is Thing of Past

Upper Left—Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, Navy's Chief Airship Exponent and Skipper. Dr. George W. Lewis, Chairman, Who Presided at Meeting of National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics. Dr. Karl Arnstein, Zeppelin-Type Airship Designer. Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics. Bottom Left—Brig. Gen. Oscar Westover, Assistant Chief of the Army Air Corps. Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil Anderson and the Stratosphere Balloon of Last Year. Right Inset—Model Airship Detects Air Currents

Dirigible Experts Declare Airships Face New Future

Akron Forum Sees Trend Toward Resumption of Type Despite Mishaps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The lighter-than-air, rigid type airship apparently hasn't seen its last days, in spite of recent disasters tending to discourage both public and official interest and confidence. In fact, the Airship Forum held here July 25 and 26 attracted one of the largest, most enthusiastic and influential groups of airship experts believed ever to have assembled for discussion of the problem.

The forum, arranged jointly by the Guggenheim Airship Institute and Akron University, was for the purpose of discussing the best methods of construction and operation of lighter-than-air-craft.

Divergent Ideas Presented

Among the four score experts and scientists, many of whom flew into the city, were widely divergent ideas concerning which type of airship is most practicable, but to a man they were agreed that the lighter-than-air industry is going forward.

A typical comment was that made by C. P. Burgess, chief civilian engineer of the Bureau of Aeronautics, who stated:

"It would be a terrible thing to stop now after learning so much. The immediate problem now is one of getting finances from the Government as well as commercial backing. It may take time, but the success of the airship as a means of commercial transportation is sure to come."

Dr. George W. Lewis, chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, presided at the

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New Louisiana Laws Make Long's Power Greater Than Ever

BATON ROUGE, La., July 29 (AP)—Senator Huey P. Long's power in Louisiana was greater than ever today as a result of the effectiveness yesterday at noon of 25 laws he directed through a special session of the Legislature early this month.

The laws, among other things, gave him hiring and firing priviliges over all local, parish and state employees through a controlled civil service commission.

The laws also took from Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, Senator Long's bitter enemy, all patronage power and stripped him of tax-gathering authority. Since the passage of the law, Mayor Walmsley's own party deserted him to join Senator Long.

Another statute, taking from the district attorney of New Orleans power to name his assistants and clerical help, resulted in the resignation of District Attorney Eugene Stanley, another of Long's political enemies.

Calles' Son Defeated In Nuevo Leon by Zuazua

MEXICO, D. F., July 29 (AP)—Plutarco Elias Calles, Jr., son of the former President and "strong man of Mexico," was declared the loser today in his contest for the Governorship of the State of Nuevo Leon.

General Fortunato Zuazua carried the election by a margin estimated at 10 to 1, and observers interpreted it to mean the loss of nominal control of another State for General Calles, who withdrew from the political scene recently after a dispute with President Cardenas.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Monday, July 29

Moscow Reds—'Boring From Within' in U. S.

MOSCOW—The American Communist Party has been directed by the Communist International to continue boring from inside the workers' unions, toward a coalition of all Labor forces. It was also suggested that Communists in capitalist countries work toward confiscation of church properties, to aid the unemployed.

The American Communist Party, according to its report to the International, now has 30,000 members. Its native American membership has increased from 10 per cent to 40 per cent since 1930. Fascism in America was described as an ever-present danger.

"We have assimilated the revolutionary traditions of 1776," said American Secretary General Earl Browder. "We are heirs of the revolutionary movements from which the United States originated."

League Council—Showdown to Be Averted

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—With Italy's attendance virtually assured, the League Council appeared likely to confine itself to technical debate at Wednesday's meeting, while diplomacy works for compromise in the background.

Influential members are said to prefer averting a showdown at this time, which might lead directly into war. Council discussions are being carefully censored to that end, barring always an unexpected move.

Rome: With League Council discussions strictly delimited, Italy is thought ready to attend, to state its case. Peaceful solution is held to be remote, but "reliable sources" have informed the Monitor correspondent that fresh economic concessions to Italy might still stave off conflict.

London: A timely suggestion that the League assume a protectorate over Ethiopia was today advanced by Britain's noted colonial administrator, Sir Hesketh Bell. His claims: Italy would not dare attack; legitimate Italian demands would be met; fears of Japan and others as to trade exclusion would be removed; slavery would be abolished; the Emperor's status would be secured, and the door to unlimited progress opened.

Efforts to stop war: Page 1.

Davis Cup—Stays in Great Britain

WIMBLEDON, Eng.—The Davis Cup was Great Britain's today for the third successive year, reports the Associated Press. The new doubles combination of Hughes and Tuckey, the latter making his first Davis Cup appearance, defeated Allison and Van Ryn, 6—2, 1—6, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3.

Britain thus won its third and decisive match. The two remaining matches of Budge versus Austin and Allison versus Perry will only determine the size of Britain's winning margin.

The new team raises unexpected havoc against a seasoned pair: Sports Page.

CCC—Called to New York Flood Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Lehman today asked President Roosevelt for CCC workers, to help rehabilitate the flooded areas in this state.

Labor Front—Rayon Mediation Undertaken

On the labor front today, via Associated Press reports:

Washington—Edward F. McGrady is taking a plane for Cleveland tomorrow to tackle another mediation job in the rayon strike there. . . . Today he is trying to get an agreement to stop the water front labor trouble on the Pacific coast. . . . Later this week, he will be in New York to help Hugh S. Johnson with some of the labor problems growing out of the Works Relief Administration there.

These are a few of the jobs immediately ahead of the First Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Omaha, Neb.—Street car employees, on strike since April 20, have urged all Omaha labor unions to declare a general strike in sympathy, to force settlement of their dispute. The Central Labor Union was deliberating.

Pelzer, S. C.—The Pelzer cotton mills strike entered its third week today, with differences apparently no nearer settlement than when the walk-out began.

Peasant Army—Danish King's Address Cheered

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP)—An army of peasants, swelled by onlookers to a throng estimated by authorities at 50,000, massed peacefully before Amalienborg Palace today to protest against their economic condition and cheered a brief address by King Christian.

A committee was selected by the peasants to present requests to the King for better farm prices and more consideration for their economic difficulties.

Denmark, essentially an agricultural exporting country, has been hard hit by growing economic nationalism and tariffs.

Cardenas—Helped by Baja California Outbreak

MEXICO CITY—A fresh peasant and workers outbreak in Baja California today played into the hands of President Cardenas by demanding removal of local officials, reports the Associated Press. The National Federation of Workers and Peasants threatened a general nationwide strike soon, unless Governor Olachea were ousted.

Meanwhile, officials in the provinces of Tabasco and Tamaulipas appeared either out of power or on the way out, as a result of last week's peasant uprisings. These officials were reported to be allies of the former dictator, General Calles, and unfriendly to President Cardenas.

Netherlands Crisis—Queen Recalls Colijn

THE HAGUE, Netherlands—In another anxious effort to save the guilder from devaluation, former Premier Hendryk Colijn today ac-

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Building Labor Demands Living Wage of PWA

Boston Council Moves to Tie Up Industry Unless Waste Is Cut

May Be Nationwide

Government Is Charged With Extravagance, Discrimination and Wasteful Methods

Revolt of organized labor in Massachusetts building trades against sub-standard wages under the $4,000,000,000 works relief program took on added militancy today as labor's leaders asserted it was a living wage or nothing that they would accept from the Government.

Relief skies darkened in Massachusetts as the Boston Building Trades Council rushed into emergency session in Worcester Saturday and emerged with the threat that organized construction labor will strike against both the PWA and the WPA unless wages are lifted.

E. A. Johnson, secretary of the Building Trades Council, today reaffirmed the action of the council and hinted that the revolt might assume nation-wide dimensions in the building trades.

Declare Against Extravagance

Building labor refuses to be placated by arguments that wages must be kept down in order to attain the objective of 3,500,000 men re-employed. It is not wages that should be cut but extravagances and waste, Mr. Johnson said. He charged the Government with tolerating wastefulness in the administration of the PWA, wastefulness which, if it had been eliminated, would have made possible higher wages.

Labor in the building trades is fighting to maintain the differentiations between skilled, semiskilled and unskilled labor, so arduously established. It interprets the Government projects as designed to smash these distinctions and plunge the whole wage scale into the pit of subnormal wages.

Charge Discrimination

"The WPA has $4,000,000,000 to spend," Mr. Johnson said, "and the building trades are dead set against the use of $1,500,000,000 of this for equipment which could be otherwise used for wages.

"The building trades declare there is discrimination against the good builder and that poor labor is employed under the PWA. It is better to place the poor laborer on an outright dole and give the good worker a self-respecting, decently compensated job."

The building council is quite blunt in its admission that it would prefer to go on the dole than to crumble its wage standards. It takes the position that better administrations could be hired for the relief programs and that care and resultant savings could be exercised in purchasing equipment.

Issue Is Made Critical

The issue has been dumped right into the laps of President Roosevelt and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who have been served with an ultimatum demanding that the wages be raised.

The vital part of the relief program thus faces a crisis in Massachusetts. Building trade councils are apparently determined to take action before the present program gets under way. All during the operation of the PWA, there were rumblings of trouble from the union headquarters but no open break occurred.

Today the situation is different. The uncompromising militancy of union labor cannot be underestimated.

Projects Now Active

The PWA has under construction more than 4500 federal and other projects costing nearly $1,800,000,000, according to a survey of July 1, released today by Theodore B. Parker, Massachusetts acting director.

Of these, the non-federal projects in Massachusetts number 136 and will cost $30,583,757 while those completed number 103 and cost $11,576,573. Non-federal projects are usually of the type for which the Government grants 45 per cent and loans 55 per cent of the cost.

Under the new Washington program more than 200 projects have been examined in the field of accordance with the new decentralized procedure. Boston has received 59 applications for grants amounting to $10,421,000, and of these 26 have been forwarded for further examination.

Federal Relief Faces Crisis in Attempt To Put Recipients to Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—President Roosevelt's relief program, now entering its third year of operation, is facing its stiffest test.

With one in every seven of the American people dependent on public support has the proportion of those who have acquired the "relief habit" become so large as to balk the Administration's effort to put them to work?

Opponents of the Administration predict trouble. Refusal of agricultural workers in South Dakota to leave relief for harvest jobs and of the unemployed to pick berries in New Jersey, they say, are only foretastes of what is to come. A clipsheet issued by the Republican National Committee indicates that President Roosevelt is beginning to pay for his "more abundant life" policy that has

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Boston Day . . . Textile, Farms, Siren, Elevated . . .

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tered remnants of the Republican hosts. An immediate convention of the Republican Clubs of the State was said to be absolutely essential to save the party from the present State House Administration.

Mr. Hannigan insisted the scene on Beacon Hill last week when the ground was black with Republicans sliding off the GOP elephant were indicative of disorganization and lack of discipline. To Mr. Hannigan there is needed a drive to repair party fences, to reconstitute the organization and particularly to give more power to individual Republican Clubs rather than to general party caucuses.

Safety—Auto Driving Classes in Schools Urged

Child fatalities on Massachusetts highways for the first six months of this year were 57 compared with 83 last year.

Furnished today by the Massachusetts Safety Council, these facts started a few fireworks in the educational world. First, they inspired safety agencies to redouble their activities to obtain highway safety courses in the State's high schools—these courses are already part of the educational work in elementary schools. The reduction in child fatalities were attributed to safety education in these schools.

A next step will be the installation of safe-driving studies in the schools. And more immediately, Massachusetts has launched a drive to compel all children to use the playgrounds instead of the streets. This drive, of course, entails some sort of playground construction program—something for city councilors and town selectmen to think about; so says Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Massachusetts is not alone in this field. On the contrary, highway safety courses in schools is national in scope. Where they are elective now, it is hoped to make them comulsory.

Farms—Bay State Relief Program Under Way

Massachusetts today is preparing for a nationally-led return to the soil. Positive assurance is given by Carl W. Buckler, Massachusetts director of the Rural Resettlement program, that the Bay State farmers will come in for their full share of federal aid under the $4,000,000,000 works relief program.

The first Bay State grant has been determined at $1,657,700, to be lent to farmers who will join planned farmer co-operatives. The State is to be carved into 12 districts, the identification of which is locked snugly in Mr. Buckler's desk. The first consignment of these depression pioneers is scheduled tentatively to start its trek back to the farms shortly after the plans are finally drawn, probably the first of August.

The Massachusetts program is part of a vast national movement, presided over by Rexford Tugwell. It is based probably on a vital part of the New Deal credo, namely that the nation's population should be redistributed, with the great move of workers to the city reversed in favor of the farm.

Legislature—It Passes Long Record Mark of 1911

When the gavels whacked the Massachusetts Legislature to order today, they automatically whacked a new record onto the books. The Legislature has now held its longest session, wiping out that established in 1911 when it cavorted for home July 28.

All the cavorting done today was in the corridors and chambers as the closing days grew more and more tense pending a final solution of the $20,000,000 bond legislation, up in the Senate today.

This bond issue represents the ultimate test of Governor Curley's leadership. Against it are arrayed a majority of the Republicans. Behind the Republicans are taxpayers' associations, minute men and women, crusaders and other groups bent on exerting all their efforts to forestall all legislation designed to cost the State money.

One dramatic possibility is absorbing the spotlight today. That is what if the vote should be 18 to 18 in the Senate, with President Moran of the Senate called on again to break a tie vote. Around the head of the Senate President swirls a maelstrom of political controversy. Nominally a Republican, he deserted his Republican colleagues and cast the winning vote for Governor Curley's 48-hour bill. There followed threats and recriminations. Republicans threatened to read Senator Moran out of the Party; the Senator threatened reprisals. Today Vernon W. Marr, Republican State Committee chairman, said he thought it was just political pitter patter that will be forgotten.

But should the Senate President cast his vote again with the Democrats on the vital bond issue, it is likely he will have burned his Republican bridges behind him. The measure was read in the Senate today and placed on tomorrow's calendar.

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Siren—New Burglar Alarm Disturbs Brookline

It was Sunday afternoon. Wealthy, prim Brookline drowsed beneath its horse chestnut trees and beside its gas lights. Suddenly the air was pierced by a shrill siren. On one monotonous note it seemed to come from all directions at once. Was it a fire, an attack from the North End Democratic Club or was it an air raid?

Telephones buzzed. Brookline's radio police cars scampered in the direction of the noise. Investigation disclosed that the operatic siren was affixed to a burglar's alarm in the cupola of a barn behind the home of Grosvenor M. Cross at 74 Holland Street.

Investigation revealed no sign of any burglar disturbed by the siren but many a good citizen of Brookline called their janitors and wanted to know what was the matter with the plumbing next door. The whole thing is still a mystery but Brookline has not been so rudely trumpeted at for many a year.

Elevated—U. S. Engineer Looks Over the Structure

First tangible results of the agitation to tear down the Boston Elevated structures and replace them with subways occurred today. Up from Washington, sent by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, came Clarence McDonough, chief engineer of the PWA. Awaiting him at the City Hall was Mayor Mansfield, to confer over the proposed project.

The Elevated tracks, darkening many a Boston street, have seemed to many a fit subject for a PWA project. The government would furnish a good part of the funds, the elevated would go and an inconspicuous subway would take its place. Estimated cost of replacement would be $40,000,000.

The Mayor and Secretary Ickes have been conferring for sometime. Today marks the first manifestation of something visibly moving in the direction of an actual project. Mayor Mansfield and Engineer McDonough will discuss costs, employment, whether the work can be finished in the time required for a federal project, how many subways will be built.

Wealth Tax—Women Uniting in Big Protest

Massachusetts women are taking as keen an interest in the public pocketbooks as the men. Thus today a group of them met in Boston's Old South Meeting House representing the newly organized Massachusetts Minute Women of 1936 to protest publicly against President Roosevelt's share-the-wealth tax program.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, head of the organization, last night extended invitations to all women throughout the state, irrespective of party, to join forces with the organization "to meet the immediate crisis confronting us."

Exercises will be brief, Mrs. Bird said, after which a parade will follow to the State House, where a set of resolutions to be adopted at the meeting will be presented to Governor Curley. The Governor will be asked to send the petition direct to President Roosevelt.

Women will attend the meeting wearing costumes of colonial times. Feature of the gathering will be the reading of Josiah Quincy's address in 1773 by Theodore R. Godwin of Winchester. He will be attired in a reproduction of Quincy's costume, wig and all. It was Quincy's speech that aroused the colonists' ire against unfair taxes and later resulted in Boston's famous tea party.

Bids—Fin. Com. Complains of the 'Informal' Variety

Informal bidding, called by some "undercover bidding," indulged in by the city of Boston in awarding city contracts came under the direct fire of the Boston Finance Commission today. Such action has, the commission noted, resulted in the awarding of contracts to high bidders, adding to the maintenance costs of the city.

The commission based its report to Mayor Mansfield on the policy adopted by the Superintendent of Supplies in treating all requisitions as "emergencies" thus forgoing the usual procedure of advertising bids. "Informal bidding," the commission stated, "usually means bidding by a selected few without a common basis."

The "exasperatingly slow progress on FERA projects" was held by the commission to indicate that no emergency existed.

Huey—Not 'in Person' But Mrs. Long Was

A Cambridge soda clerk, polishing glasses Sunday noon, happened to gaze out at the street. He saw a limousine approach bearing a Louisiana low-number license. Behind it stopped a car with District of Columbia plates.

"Well, looks like Huey Long is in town," he jocularly remarked to a loiterer. A woman left the limousine; entered his store, made a purchase and left. Whereupon a plain clothes man looked in, peered about, and said to him, "It may interest you to know that you have just waited on Mrs. Huey Long."

The soda clerk checked up later, found that Mrs. Long really was in town Sunday.

Racing—Repeal Sought in Petition for Referendum

Direct democracy went into action today in Massachusetts. To the office of Frederic W. Cook, secretary of state, today came an initiative petition calling for a referendum on the repeal of the horse and dog racing law.

At the same time, rumors swept through the State House that the Massachusetts Taxpayers Association, headed by Reginald W. Bird, will soon submit a similar petition for bringing the 48-hour bill to a vote of the people.

The initiative petition filed today contained the requisite 10 names for submission. The signatories must now obtain 20,000 additional names in order to bring the issue to the attention of the Legislature. Should the Legislature reject the proposed measure, an addition of 5000 names would place the whole question on the ballot.

Ten Guesses (48)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; the scorpion uses its tail as a weapon.
2—No; the fifth word should be spelled "vilify."
3—No; Helena is the capital.
4—No; by Isaak Walton.
5—Yes.
6—No; according to the 1930 census, there were 11,891,143 Negroes in the United States, and 7,366,497 foreign-born whites.
7—Yes; he is authorized to make two appointments from the District of Columbia and 15 from the country at large each year.
8—No; into the Persian Gulf.
9—No; the head of the famous "G-men" receives $9000 yearly.
10—No; the area of Czechoslovakia is 54,207 square miles, and that of Yugoslavia is 96,018.

Boston Events
Tonight

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—8:30. Overture to "Mignon".....Thomas. Eighth Symphony, Opus 93, in F major (1812).....Beethoven. The First Two Movements: I. Allegro vivace e con brio. II. Allegretto scherzando. Overture to "Rienzi".....Wagner. Fourteenth "Hungarian Rhapsody".....Liszt. "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" Arranged by Fochon. "Roses From the South".....J. Strauss. "Stars and Stripes Forever".....J. Sousa.

JAMAICA PLAIN CONCERT—ERA Band at Jamaica Pond Bandstand, 8 to 10.

ERA OPERA GROUP—Orchestra, chorus, soloists, Raffaele Martino, conductor. Public Library, lecture hall, 7.

ERA ORCHESTRA—Albert Holmes, conductor. Hills Memorial, 64 Berkeley Street, 8.

Near-By Summer Theaters

DENNIS—"Ode to Liberty," adapted from the French, Sidney Howard. With Ina Claire, Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

CONAGSET—"Accent on Youth," South Shore Players with Kenneth McKenna and Claudia Morgan, 8:30.

Movies

STATE—"Party Wire," adapted from novel by Bruce Manning. With Jean Arthur and Victor Jory as the objects of a storm of small town gossip in the Midwest. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. "The Murder Man," with Spencer Tracy as a star crime reporter.

EXETER—"The Healer," 2:10, 5:05, 8. "In Caliente."

FINE ARTS—Evelyn Laye in "Evensong." The rise and decline of an opera star. Music from "La Boheme" and "La Traviata." 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Capt. John Craig's ocean-floor picture "Sea Killers."

KEITH'S—"Old Man Rhythm," with Buddy Rogers. Musical entertainment. 10 a. m., 12:46, 3:29, 6:12, 8:51. Alice Brady in "Lady Tubbs."

ORPHEUM—Grace Moore singing opera arias in "Love Me Forever." 11 a. m., 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Vaudeville.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—W. C. Fields in "The Man on the Flying Trapeze," written by himself. Fenway, 2:28, 5:09, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount, 9, 11:41 a. m., 2:12, 4:43, 7:14, 9:55. "Java Head." British production dealing with Anglo-Chinese marriage. Colorful settings.

METROPOLITAN—Another Warner Brothers' musical comedy with Dick Powell, "Broadway Gondolier." 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: Fred Allen's "Town Hall Tonight" radio contest winners.

BOSTON—"A Dog of Flanders," with Frankie Thomas. 9:45 a. m., 12:34, 3:23, 6:12, 9:01. "What Price Crime." More O men.

UPTOWN—Pat O'Brien in "Oil for the Lamps of China." 1, 4, 7, 10. "Ladies Love Danger."

TREMONT—Edmund Lowe and Victor McLaglen in "Under Pressure," and Gene Raymond in "Transient Lady." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

MODERN—"Paris in the Spring," with Mary Ellis and Tullio Carminati. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Front Page Woman."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Hoosier Schoolmaster," 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Under the Pampas Moon."

UNIVERSITY—"Oil for the Lamps of China," 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. "Hooray for Love."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Man of Aran"; Todd and Kelly comedy, "Treasure Blues"; "Three Lazy Mice," cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

ERA FREE LECTURE—Boyd Tucker, instructor at Rabindranath Tagore's International University at Santiniketan, India, speaks on India. Music by ERA Orchestra, St. Cyprian's Parish House, Tremont and Walpole Streets, 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CONCERT BAND—Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common, Noon.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Hayward, 11 a. m.

KIWANIS CLUB—Oliver C. Elliott, superintendent of the Boston Industrial Home, speaks on "The Survival of the Unfit." Boston City Club auditorium, 12:15.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable
What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00	Radio Guild: "Mid-	NBC dance music	Baseball game	Description of
6:15	sum'r Night's Dr'm"	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school	sporting events &
6:30	"The Singing Lady"	Mara Senta, songs	"Jack Armstrong"	sports talks by
6:45	Little Orphan Annie	Speaker; news	Men of Manhattan	studio speakers.
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Healy's Stamp Club	Features; news	Reports; sketch	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features,	Music; records	Minute Men; talk	Concert Minatures:
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Rakov's Music	Feature; music	soloists; orchestra
7:00	Joe Rines's Orch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service
7:15	"Jimmy and Gus"	"Uncle Ezra"; sk.	Sports comment	Patti Chapin; also
7:30	"Hum and Strum"	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet	Savitt's Orchestra
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	"The Jamboree"	Boake Carter, news	Phelan's Orch.
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Dorsey Bros. Orch.	Guy Lombardo &	ERA opera orches-
8:15	Molly," comedy	Henry F. Fletcher	his orchestra	tra, chorus, solo-
8:30	Dr. Edwin F. Goldman	Margaret Speaks;	"1-Night Stands";	ists in two acts
8:45	Band Concert	chorus; orchestra	"Pick and Pat";	of "Rigoletto"
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Helen Hayes in	Varieties; comedy,
9:15	soloists; orchestra	vocal soloist	"Bunty Pulls The	music
9:30	Network	dramatic	Meredith Willson's	Strings," comedy
9:45	sketch; music	Orchestra	by Or'h'm Moffett	Rhythm Revue; News Service
10:00	Ray Knight's Cuckoo	Lullaby Lady;	Crusaders; talk	Wayne King and
10:15	Hour; comedy sketch;	quartet; orchestra	Musical Moments,	his orchestra
10:30	vocal trio;	male Organ;	Park Studio speaker	Phelan's Orch.
10:45	quartet; orchestra.	Women's Symph'y	Spotlight Revue	Tito Guizar
11:00	Studio reports	Forecasts; news	News Service	Sign off
11:15	Music; "Ink Spots"	Sports; music	Lyman's Orchestra	
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Keller's Orchestra	Imperial Varieties	
11:45	orchestra	The Hoofinghams'	Bergin's Orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward McHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:00 WNAC, Broadcast from Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger and his original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloists; orchestra.
1:45 WEEI, Music Guild, Chamber Music recital.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang; popular variety.
3:00 WBZ, "The Silver Flute"; tales of a wandering gypsy.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI, "Amos 'n' Andy," serial dramatic sketch.
7:45 WEEI, You and Your Government: "Taxation for Prosperity—Tax Exemptions," by Lawson Purdy of New York.
8:00 WNAC, Frank Munn and Bernice Claire, soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Wayne King and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra; guest soloist.
9:00 WBZ, N. T. G. and his Girls; Duncan Sisters; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "On the Air"; Gluskin's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 WEEI, Eddy Duchin and his orchestra in talent contest.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:45 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe," with Francia White, James Melton; orchestra.

Fair Party Contest Looms In Rhode Island By-Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Failure of Mayor Felix A. Toupin of Woonsocket to file nomination papers before the deadline has narrowed the congressional campaign in Rhode Island's first district down to a straight party fight between Republicans and Democrats.

The outcome of this election is eagerly awaited by political observers in New England and Washington. It should indicate popular attitude toward the New Deal, in a State that backed Mr. Roosevelt with a 30,000 majority in 1932. This by-election, in a State fraught with repeated textile troubles and opposition to the administrative measures, is expected to furnish somewhat more than usual instructive political data for the nation.

The Ballots

The names of three candidates will appear on the ballots in the special election Aug. 6. They are: Antonio Prince, Democrat; Charles F. Risk, Republican, and Isaac Moses, Good Government candidate.

Mayor Toupin, backed by Thomas P. McCoy and the Pawtucket Democratic faction, threatened to enter as an independent, to force a rift in the Democratic Party and take away votes from Mr. Prince, the State's General Treasurer.

Mr. Moses, running as the Good Government candidate, is a former State Senator. His last-minute entry is not expected to have any serious effect on either major party.

National attention has been focused on Rhode Island, particularly now that the election appears to be a straight party fight. By-elections frequently indicate changes in sentiment that become more pronounced in later plebiscites, and observers at Washington are curious to see whether Rhode Island still is strongly Democratic or whether the textile troubles and New Deal policies have put the State back in the Republican column. Congressional observers believe Rhode Island's election Aug. 6 will forecast how other textile areas in New England will vote in 1936.

Both Candidates Popular

The election this year is particularly well-suited for a test, because both parties have strong candidates. Voters are apt to vote more for issues than for men, for both candidates are popular throughout the district.

In November, 1934, the result of the congressional election in the first district was Democrat 70,507 and Republican 49,107. Two years earlier the result was Democrat 70,566 and Republican 56,153. In both of those earlier elections, however, the Democratic party had a powerful and popular candidate, Francis B. Condon, whereas the Republican standard bearers were not so widely known.

Republicans are confident that their candidate this year, Judge Risk, will not be defeated by a margin as great as was shown in those earlier elections. A former back boy in a mill, Judge Risk studied law at night school, passed his bar examination and later became Judge of a district court. He has been active in was veterans' affairs and in the Republican party. A young man despite his extensive achievements, he has fought the older conservative elements in his party and urged a more liberal attitude.

Bristol Harbor

A breakwater one quarter of a mile long to make the harbor at Bristol, R. I., "foolproof from any wind," and to provide one of the finest seaplane bases on the New England coast is being considered by the Bristol Town Council.

Suggested first by Earle MacKenie, steward of the Bristol Yacht Club, the project has been endorsed by several organizations. The plan is to have the Federal Government undertake the project and handle the financing. The Government then could take over the seaplane base for naval activities.

Samuel C. Wardwell, harbor master at Bristol, believes that the only objection to Bristol Harbor is that sou'westers hit it squarely. The suggested breakwater, he says, would make the harbor easily the best for seaplane use on the New England coast.

Once more the city of Pawtucket is in trouble over the disposal of its sewage.

The Rhode Island State Board of Health last week charged that the city had been violating an order of the board since 1932 and ordered that Pawtucket act immediately to stop polluting the Blackstone River.

In 1929 the city was ordered to adopt some practicable plan to prevent sewage pollution of the river. The order was modified by a subsequent order in 1931, which extended the time for adoption of such system until Oct. 1, 1932. Still the city has not acted.

Mayor John F. Quinn has called a conference this week to discuss the matter and to take up once more for consideration the plan offered by the Pawtucket Public Commissioner, Albert J. Lamarre. Mr. Lamarre for several years has advocated a central sewage disposal plant to serve Pawtucket, Central Falls, Cumberland, Lincoln and part of East Providence.

Western Union Sends Apology To Judge Cutler

CHELSEA, Mass., July 29 (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Company of New York, through counsel, today apologized to Judge Samuel R. Cutler of the Chelsea District Court for transmitting telegrams of protest involving pending cases involving alleged radicals. Judge Cutler ordered a $500 fine imposed 10 days ago remitted.

The telegraph company, in its apology, agreed with the court that the telegrams "were improper to be addressed to this or any other court and properly should not have been accepted for transmission."

The court was assured that a rule to prevent the acceptance of such telegrams by local managers would be promulgated at once. The telegraph company's counsel previously had indicated that a writ of error would be sought from the State Supreme Court.

The contempt charges, the first of their kind in Massachusetts legal history, involved the cases of Richard Frey, an actor, and Martin Halabian, a resident of Chelsea.

Frey had been accused of profanity in the play, "Waiting For Lefty." Judge Cutler later acquitted him.

Halabian, picked up by a policeman as a suspicious person while loitering near a florist's shop at night, subsequently was fined $1. Halabian represented that he had been posting bills for a protest meeting.

Telegrams from the New Theater League in New York, from an American Youth Congress in Cambridge, Mass., and from local organizations in Chelsea demanded that the court release the men and set forth that they had been held on "framed" or "trumped up" charges.

Judge Cutler ordered Clerk of Court Edward F. Canavan to notify the sheriff of Suffolk County to return to the court a warrant of distress issued July 19 against the company "and that the fine of $500 against the Western Union Telegraph Company for this contempt be remitted."

Commercial Aviation On Pacific Advances

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29 (AP)—Trans-Pacific airplane passenger service took steps closer to realization today with two announcements from officials of the Pan American Airways System.

First, the return of the Pan American chartered supply and construction ship North Haven from its job of building stations at Midway, Wake and Guam Islands caused Col. Clarence M. Young, manager of the Pacific division, to announce "the air route is now ready for operations."

Second, officials of Pan American, the Matson Navigation Company and the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company of Hawaii joined in announcing a ship-and-plane service agreement has been signed by the three firms.

Paper Firms Choosing Land At Quoddy Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, July 29—The probability that large paper manufacturing concerns will locate near here may now be assumed to be a certainty. It is understood that one of the largest newsprint paper manufacturing companies is considering a site at Perry between the railroad and the St. Croix upon an estuary of the sea, that can be converted into a pond for the floating of its logs, there to build perhaps the largest pulp and paper mill in the world.

The Island of Eastport itself would be impractical for such a purpose. For in the manufacture of pulp and paper from spruce and fir, running fresh water is required, to convey the ground-up wood, or fiber, through pipes and conduits from one department to another and finally to the paper producing machines.

Cost of Medicines

A single one of these paper machines of the latest type is understood to cost nearly $1,000,000; and it is stated that the mill, the erection of which is now contemplated at Perry, will contain 14 such paper machines. The whole plant, accordingly, may cost $40,000,000. Its erection would probably begin a year or more before the completion of the Quoddy Project, so that it would be ready to use the power necessary to its operation.

The grinding of the four-foot length of spruce wood into pulp calls hungrily for power, and that is the reason why a supply of power, especially at a seaport location, is ideal for the pulp and paper business.

Use in Off-Hours

A plan can be worked out by which power from the Quoddy dams can be delivered very cheaply at paper mills in Perry. No more than 5 per cent of the men employed in a modern paper mill are connected with the operating of the present manual-labor-saving grinders, which consume 90 per cent of the power necessary to be used. These grinders can be put into service during the two periods of each 24 hours in which the power would almost be a waste product and could therefore be given out at low cost.

The few men necessary to operate these giant grindstones could, therefore, be put upon a tidal-time-shift basis without interfering with the other 95 per cent of the employees, who divide the 24 hours of the day into regular normal labor shifts. It will be noted that almost all departments of a paper mill are kept in operation for 24 hours during every day excepting Sundays and the chief holidays.

Both Shores

Also, as an international project, fine locations can be found on the New Brunswick shores for such pulp and paper mills.

High wages are paid to the expert "paper makers" as the operatives are called who work at operating the paper machines. During World War times these men often earned more than $100 per week, and have averaged over $60 during the 34 years that the mill at Millinocket has been in operation. The paper company pays 75 per cent of the Millinocket city tax, probably the largest individual tax in the State of Maine by any one concern, reaching, on one occasion, in round numbers $200,000.

Mulcting Charges In ERA Run Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 29—Moving quietly about their work, federal agents are checking up on reports that relief workers have been mulcted of part of their small pay by minor bosses and administrators.

Padded pay rolls, discrepancies in ERA administration accounts and forcing workers to sign for more pay than they receive, while the boss pockets the difference, are some of the alleged frauds in Worcester County which are expected to form basis for open investigation.

"We have found ERA cases where timekeepers have extracted a toll from workers under threat of losing their jobs," a federal official declared. "Every case indicating discrepancy will be placed before the grand jury for action. The majority of PWA contractors apparently are honest and have carried out their work as contracted. A number of others, because of political entanglements, have misused government funds."

Box Workers Quit Jobs But Later They Return

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 29 (AP)—Sixty-five men, who quit work this morning at the Frank C. Meyers Company, Inc., in protest against the discharge of two fellow employees Saturday, said they would return to work this afternoon.

It was not disclosed whether the officers of the carton manufacturing company had acquiesced to any demands of the group, composed mostly of Lynn residents.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Probably fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate southwest, shifting to northwest and north, winds.

Maine: Cloudy, with showers this afternoon and in extreme east portion tonight; Tuesday fair, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest and north winds, diminishing Tuesday, and fair weather tonight and Tuesday, except showers near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	73	Minneapolis	76	94
Bermuda	78	88	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	74	86	New York	70	80
Denver	70	96	Norfolk	74	80
Helena	52	80	Philadelphia	72	80
Jacksonville	78	88	St. Louis	82	74
Kansas City	78	102	San Francisco	58	76
Los Angeles	68	90	Washington	76	84
Miami	84	86			

A—8 a. m., July 29.
B—Maximum, July 28.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:37 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:38 p. m.

Legal Liquor by the Drink Comes Back to Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29—After 16 years legal liquor by the drink is back in Connecticut, a cycle completed. "Bone-dry" prohibition, with its speakeasies and bootleggers, yielded first to legal beer. Then for two years Connecticut tried modified control with hard liquor sold only by the bottle to be taken away from the premises.

Now the revised liquor law has become effective. Restaurants, hotels and clubs, or the few that have already received their new licenses, are serving all the mixtures of the saloon days. Customers must sit at tables, and the prices are high. More women are drinking. These are the chief differences old-timers note between the present and the pre-prohibition past.

Taken With Calmness

The State has taken the change with calmness—almost with indifference if one recalls the excitement when 3.2 beer came in or when hard liquor bottles first appeared in the windows of package stores. There has been no tremendous rush to see the new cocktail rooms and lounges, although the restaurants that have them are doing a good business. In Hartford at least there has been no noticeable disorder nor any immediate increase in drunkenness with the change.

The greatest rush of business is at the office of the Liquor Control Commission in the State Capitol. License fees for sale of hard liquor were made much higher than the fees for sale of beer and wine had been, and the commission in the first 17 days since it began issuing permits has taken in more money than it took in all last year.

Half a million dollars came into the State's pocket for these liquor licenses, $200,000 more than the total income a year ago.

Temperance advocates, pretty nearly submerged in this swing back to liberalism in liquor sale but still battling, have only one avenue of attack—Sunday sale. The Legislature provided that liquor could not be sold on Sunday unless the town or city concerned allowed it by an ordinance. In one town after another the question is being settled, with the overwhelming majority in favor of Sunday sale.

Four for Closing

Of the 30 or 40 towns where a vote has been taken only four have declared for a closed Sunday. Three were small country towns, Plainville, Plymouth and Branford. One was a small city, Rockville, with a population of 8700. A sharp fight is on in Hartford and New Haven, largest cities, which have not yet made their decision but the advocates of a closed Sunday are conceded little chance.

There are a half dozen small country towns, besides those named, that voted to shut out all liquor sale under the old law and are still dry. When annual town meetings are held in the fall others may vote on the question of eliminating all liquor sale within their borders. They cannot decide on anything except Sunday sale at special meetings.

Strangely, the church people who have led the fight against Sunday liquor have had strong backing from within the liquor industry itself. Tavern keepers, who can sell only beer, must close their bars on Sundays anyway. Letting restaurants sell liquor Sunday they feel is rank injustice. Their cry against "discrimination" has bolstered the church plea for sober Sundays.

Some time ago Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Connor expressed the fear that liquor by the glass would boost the accident record skyward. While no more can be claimed than coincidence, the fatality record this week has for the first time in 1935 gone higher than the record in 1934.

In the highway fatalities and the arrests for drunken driving observers will look as time passes for possible effects of the State's new liquor policy.

Communists Riot On S. S. Bremen And Cut Down Swastika

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—What was characterized by the police as the biggest anti-National Socialist demonstration ever held in the United States marked the steaming of the Bremen, of the Hapag Lloyd Line, at midnight last night. Nine Communists were arrested, six of them charged with felonious assault on a city detective and six persons were injured in the rioting.

Floodlights lit up the scene and shone on the Swastika fluttering at the Bremen's bow. During the melee it was torn from its staff and thrown overboard.

The demonstration, which was held at the Hapag Lloyd pier at the foot of West Forty-seventh Street, was followed by another opposite the Forty-seventh Street police station, while still another large group staged a third demonstration in West Fifty-fourth Street.

The demonstrations followed close on the heels of the refusal by Mayor LaGuardia to issue a masseur's license to a German citizen here. The Mayor's action was in retaliation for what he characterized as discrimination against Americans by the German Government. He yesterday quoted from five State Department press releases, each of which charged discrimination against American holders of German bonds.

Washington Gets No Word Of Mistreating Swastika

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—"Of course it is unfortunate that two or three persons should mistreat the flag of any nation with which the United States is at peace," said Wilbur J. Carr, Acting Secretary of State, today, in reference to the tearing of the Swastika from the bow of the steamship Bremen.

His statement of regret does not yet rank as an official apology, and the State Department has no official demand for such from Germany or information of its own from New York.

Young Kansas Democrats Find Dissension Growing

TOPEKA, Kan., July 29 (AP)—Two young Kansas Democratic leaders, who bolted in protest against "New Deal" spending, have returned from a tour and assert dissension is sweeping the party.

Visiting in six of Kansas' seven congressional districts, Clarence E. Williford of Ellsworth, and J. A. "Jack" Charvat of Topeka said "everywhere we went we found Democrats beginning to doubt the wisdom of huge governmental expenditures."

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

cepted a charge from Queen Wilhelmina to try to form a new Cabinet, according to the Associated Press. The Catholic Party leader, D. P. Aalberse had previously failed to piece a ministry together. Should Mr. Colijn not succeed, a Socialist-devaluationist Cabinet or fresh parliamentary elections were thought to be likely.

Authorities estimated that more than one fifth of the Netherlands' $500,000,000 gold stock had been drained from the country during the crisis. . . . The Socialists have consistently called for devaluation and heavy taxes on wealth.

Yangtse—Flood China's Costliest

NANKING, China (AP)—The first official estimates of havoc wrought by the flood in the Yangstse Valley were announced today by Shiaying Hsu, chairman of the National Government Famine Relief Commission. Ten million persons had been made homeless, and property amounting to about $190,000,000 destroyed, he said.

Mr. Hsu made the announcement after completing an extensive investigation tour. He declared the disaster was one of the costliest in Chinese history. . . . made no estimate of the number of persons drowned . . . said an area of about 38,600 square miles was under water, approximately the size of New York State.

The problem of caring for refugees is severely taxing the resources of the national and local governments. It was estimated 5,000,000 persons are concentrated in refugee camps, and riots are feared unless additional relief is promptly fourthcoming.

Cuban Army—Arrests Under Secretary

HAVANA, Cuba—The breach between President Carlos Mendieta and the army leader, Col. Fulgencio Batista, was widened today, as a friend of the President was held under arrest by the army, according to the Associated Press.

The prisoner, Public Works Under Secretary Francisco Diaz, was taken into custody along with 35 of his subordinates, charged with anti-army activities. They were connected with the "Black Eagle Society" by the army, an organization said to be aimed at "suppression of the army," and were charged with misappropriating nearly $1,000,000 for political use.

A showdown as to whether President Mendieta would continue in office, was predicted in some quarters. It was pointed out that without the army, a Cuban government could not continue at this stage.

Imported Steel—Under Heavy Duties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Steel men, led by Eugene Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, have received little encouragement in their demand this week that foreign steel be prohibited on government construction.

Already, President Roosevelt said at his press conference, American steel is protected by heavy duties plus a 15 per cent differential against foreign production. Nevertheless, declare the steel men, imports of steel this year have more than doubled over the first five months of 1934, in effect they say, depriving 3900 American workmen full-time employment. During the first five months of 1935, 73,836 tons of semifinished steel were imported.

In reply, the Administration points out that domestic ingot production for the first six months of this year was 16,024,691 tons, beside which the imports look tiny. Foreign steel has to jump the tariff and the 15 per cent preference applied by the present Administration. Despite this, one variety of German steel piling, by virtue of a special process, can make the grade.

Trade—Outward Flow Shown by Tariff Figures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—America today had striking illustration of how precarious is its expanding foreign trade, carried on as it is across a high tariff wall. Figures were published of America's foreign trade balance. It required the importing of $1,187,000,000 of the world's meager gold supply to pay for American exports in 1934—since the tariff operated to prevent payment in the form of imported goods.

Thus the already narrow margins of gold back of Europe's currencies were gravely depleted, it is generally agreed by financial authorities. And the United States was further embarrassed by additions to an already too large golden hoard.

Publication of these figures, it is agreed, will measurably strengthen the hand of those who argue for relaxing American trade barriers, through the reciprocal tariff and other means—and for stabilizing world currencies, which would greatly aid the normalizing of trade.

Tinkham Demands Neutrality Stand

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts stepped forward as a champion of neutrality legislation in the House today after denouncing the administration for "toadying" to wishes of the British Foreign Office.

Advocating legislation prohibiting the export of arms to any country engaged in a war to which the United States is not a party, Tinkham declared the President and Secretary of State disapprove of such a law because "the British Foreign Office is opposed" to it.

He would introduce a bill barring arms exports, he said.

"Both the President and the Department of State," he said in a statement yesterday, "are opposed to legislation providing for strict neutrality of the United States in the next war, a war which is already beginning to loom on the European horizon.

"Such legislation (banning arms shipments) would prevent Great Britain from using the United States as an arsenal for her war supplies in the next war, as was the case in 1914-1918, and also would tend to prevent Great Britain from again involving the United States in war for her purposes."

Fishing Republicans Find More GOP Hope Than Fish

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29 (AP)—A "definite trend" toward the Republican Party was reported by Gov. Harry W. Nice after his weekend G. O. P. junket down Chesapeake Bay.

The "fishing" trip for state and national party leaders ended here last night, and reports on the angling were not as bright as Governor Nice held the 1936 G. O. P. prospects to be.

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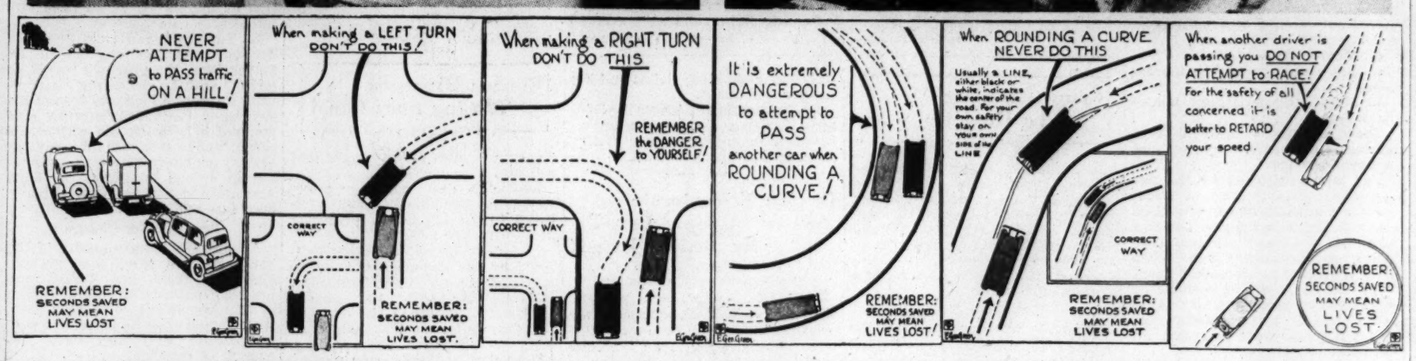
High Schools Turn to Teaching Automobile Driving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CORRECT WAY
REMEMBER: SECONDS SAVED MAY MEAN LIVES LOST
When another driver is passing you DO NOT ATTEMPT to RACE! For the safety of all concerned it is better to RETARD your speed.
REMEMBER SECONDS SAVED MAY MEAN LIVES LOST!

Upper Left—Members of Peabody High School Motor Club, Pittsburgh, Discuss a Local Traffic Problem. Upper Right—Unsafe and Illegal Overloading of a Car. Below—A Few of the Don'ts Students Are Taught to Adopt

Tax Bill a Grim Hoax, Senator Vandenberg Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—With the summer half over, a Congress thoroughly weary and ready for adjournment but snarled in its internal differences, complicated by the maze of Administration strategies, today embarked on a crucial week.

The situation is not one which would necessarily require many weeks for its solution. When a legislative log jam is broken Congress is capable of almost unbelievable speed. The break may come at any moment. Republicans have lauched a strategic drive for early adjournment as a method of opposition to tax legislation until the next session, which may precipitate the break.

Tax Bill Is the Key

The tax bill provides the key to the situation. Despite every kind of pressure, the House Ways and Means Committee today reports a middle-of-the-road version to the House which really pleases no one—either Roosevelt Administration or conservatives or Senate progressives. The House may very possibly approve this version by the end of the week. Debate is scheduled to begin on Wednesday. A vote by Saturday is likely.

Thus the outcome will be determined largely in the Senate where both demand for, and opposition to, new taxes is strongest. The situation probably will crystallize during the week in one direction or the other.

Could Precipitate Adjournment

Should the week-end demand for adjournment, sounded by Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware, and the blast against the proposed tax bill delivered by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Republican leaders, bear fruit and an agreement be reached to lay taxes aside for the time being, adjournment could doubtless come next week.

The Senate today tabled the Hastings resolution, 52-10, but the decision has little bearing on actual adjournment possibilities.

Other legislative troubles, while tangled and difficult, are all susceptible of quick solution. They involve in each instance a last moment conservative stand against new-deal "reform" legislation. In each instance the Administration wields the power to force an agreement if it chooses.

The Republican drive to force adjournment, thereby postponing taxes, was started last night by Senator Vandenberg who termed the measure as reported by the House Committee a "grim hoax" from the point of view of orthodox revenue legislation, and a "mere vagrant flirtation" with the social doctrine of taxes as a means for wealth redistribution.

Grim Hoax, Vandenberg Says

Senator Vandenberg's statement said in part as follows:

"The pending tax bill, as it is being developed, will not produce appreciable revenue for Uncle Sam. Relatively speaking, it will produce only a little extra pocket change. It will not pay the President's deficit even for the period while the bill is under consideration.

"As a contribution to the public credit, it is as grim a hoax as was ever perpetrated on the country. As a distributor of wealth it is a mere vargrant flirtation with this left-wing idea. It is a sterile political gesture which warrants neither the pretense with which it is clothed nor the extension of this congressional session.

Only Delay Real Job

"To do an inadequate and inefficient job today would invite another pretense next January that the job already had been finished. Meanwhile, it wastes these new tax resources because it does not tie them to a budgetary objective. Congress should suspend this pell-mell pantomime and prepare itself to meet the real issue in a real way next January."

The tax bill, as tentatively completed by the Ways and Means Committee, would raise somewhere between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000.

Income Surtax Proposed

An increase over previous estimates of $200,000,000 was achieved over the week-end by a change in the personal income surtax provision, so that the new higher surtaxes would begin to operate on $50,000 incomes instead of only from $150,000 up.

The measure is still, however, far short of what tax experts consider a true revenue measure, while at the same time it has departed from the original Roosevelt concept of a simple wealth redistribution device.

This attempt at compromise is particularly evident in the graduated corporate income tax. The committee proposes a spread of 1 per cent between what the largest and the smallest corporations pay—a spread too small to put any real burden on "bigness" or to help the "little fellow," but nevertheless a gesture in that direction.

Legislative Box Score

The legislative box score to date follows:

Bill	House	Senate
Social Security	Conference	Conference
Omnibus B'nk'g	Conference	Conference
AAA Amendm'ts	Conference	Conference
TVA Amendm'ts	Conference	Conference
Holding Cos.	Conference	Conference
Deficiency Appropriation	Conference	Conference
Alcohol Control	Passed	Committee
Gold Clause	Passed	Committee
Taxes	Committee	Nothing Done
Coal	Committee	Pending

The first six have all been passed by both chambers, but in slightly different form. Adjustment of those differences is the final preliminary to signature by the President.

Utility Chairman Still Eludes Quest

(Continued from Page 1)

were called and testified to complete ignorance of the possible whereabouts of the man who is considered the head of their organization.

Last Seen in Office

According to the employees and officials, Mr. Hopson was last seen by any of them in his office at 61 Broadway, New York City, a week ago Wednesday, at which time the committee had begun its investigation but before it had issued subpoenas for his appearance.

None had the slightest idea as to where he might be, maintaining that it is quite customary for him to depart without leaving any word as to his future whereabouts and to remain away for weeks at a time.

Members of the committee suggested he might possibly be at the ranch of William Randolph Hearst at San Simeon, Calif., but the witness doubted this saying that to their knowledge he had never gone there. This suggestion was made following the reading into the record of a telegram from Mr. Hopson to Mr. Hearst expressing the hope that the Hearst organization would use all possible influence to prevent passage of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill and to "save the Constitution."

It was further testified by one of the committee investigators that A.G.E. records showed the payment to Hearst publications of a total of $23,311 for advertisement opposing passage of the bill in question between March 4 and July 24 of this year.

Unable to Fnd Files

Questions by members of the committee—primarily by Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington—also attempted to bring forth some information as to the correspondence among officials of the A. G. E. as to the order for destruction of all correspondence and files in connection with the campaign to defeat the bill.

The committee investigators had testified that no files pertaining to the subject had been found in the records of the company. O. E. Wasser, controller of the A. G. E., held that most of the discussion of the matter was carried on over the telephone or in person so that the absence of files did not necessarily mean that any had been destroyed.

The committee is primarily interested in securing the appearance of Mr. Hopson in order to reach the highest possible authority in the company which, so far as present records show, spent more money than all the other utilities combined, in the holding company bill campaign. The accounts of the joint committee maintained by the others showed expenditures of approximately $300,000.

Dividend Record Cited

Incidentally, the committee wishes to emphasize that this sum of money was spent by a company which is purportedly in financial difficulties. Members of the committee read into the record financial reports indicating that the company has not paid dividends on its common stock since 1932 and that stock worth $50 in that year is now worth only 50 cents a share.

Senator Schwellenbach emphasized the point that the same organization which could apparently not pay dividends was spending $700,000 in a lobbying campaign and assessing this against its operating companies. He also brought out in questioning Stuart C. Roos, an investigator in New York State's investigation of utilities, that Utility and Financial Accounting, Inc., an alleged subsidiary of A. G. E., habitually charged A. G. E. operating companies for services of its officials two and a half times the salary of the official in question which showed on the books of the operating company as payment to that official but which he did not receive in salary.

Mr. Hopson's disappearance incidentally serves the purposes of the committee almost better than his appearance. It has enabled them to dramatize the apparent effort of a utility executive to avoid testifying.

Expert Roped Big Game

"Mexican Joe" Bararo, lariat expert, once successfully roped an elephant which had escaped from the Bronx Zoo, New York City.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. The Arts of the Theater in Java by Stowitts; objects recently excavated at Rayy, Persia; fifteenth century Italian engravings; contemporary English prints; etchings by Jacques Callot; etchings by Frank Benson and Felix Buhot. Free guidance at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesday from 10 to 4. During the month of August it will be closed—will reopen Sept. 1.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. Architecture in prints. New fresco by Lewis Rubenstein and assistants; stencil designs from historic textiles. Old master drawings, fifteenth-eighteenth centuries.

Children's Museum of Boston (Jamaica Plain)—Open free daily and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5. Special exhibitions through July include through the courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, drawings, paintings, and figures modeled in plastecine by children: also by members of the Cooper Craft Club of the Children's Museum, hand wrought objects in copper, silver, and iron.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — German painting, drawing, and sculpture from Gothic period to modern art.

Vose Galleries—Large exhibition of Colonial American portraits.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of Medici and Modern Prints.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of prints.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Boston Athenaeum—The Royal Family, past and present, in contemporary and historical prints and photographs, July 31.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—New exhibition of miscellaneous American etchings.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors and oils by "A New England Group."

Doll & Richards—General exhibitions of paintings and prints.

Garo Studios—Pencil sketches by Carl H. Nordstrom.

Goodman-Walker, 607 Boylston Street — Etchings of backstage by Angelo Pinto. Engravings and woodcuts by Dürer and his contemporaries.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday]

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Driving Taught in N. H. Schools As Step for Highway Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 29—Plans to extend a course in automobile driving to every high school in New Hampshire by fall are under way today at the office of the State Commissioner of Education. A sample course, held in increasing numbers of high schools last term, drew so many students to this new twist in safety education as to justify its speedy inclusion in the regular curriculum of every school.

School authorities figured that it is just about a necessity today to know how to drive an automobile. And, realizing that schools are supposed to prepare their pupils to meet existence as it comes, they decided to send their boys and girls forth with at least an elementary knowledge of automobiling.

Result of Planning

The project began a year ago as the result of a little planning between two Commissioners of New Hampshire's government. The Commissioner of Education furnished the teachers, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles furnished support and ideas. A committee was formed, a course and outline of study drawn up, and the first students enrolled. It was no trouble to enroll students; they came happily and eagerly. The very idea of learning to drive a car was enough to attract them. The course was an after-hour affair, yet they enrolled by the hundreds.

In Nashua high school a total of 325 signed up, in Keene 162, in Concord 150. Fifty-seven schools out of the 103 in New Hampshire had established a course in automobiling before the year was over.

The State believes that it is doing more than prepare students for future driving tests before state officers. It feels that it is adding much to general highway safety.

Take Several Years

"It will take several years before a new crop of drivers can be trained," said Director Wilkins of the State Motor Vehicle Department, "but if a point can be reached whereby every high school student, before graduation, can be taught the 'do's' and 'don'ts' of sensible driving, then some really beneficial results will be forthcoming."

In furtherance of this plan, efforts are now under way which it is felt will result in the placing of the course in every high school of the State by the opening of the fall term. And while it may be a non-credit course, the past reception it has received leads teachers to believe that every student who can spare the time will sign up for the new instruction.

It's more than a routine course in reciting the rules of the road. To be sure, New Hampshire regulations are studied and commented on and their main facts established firmly in mind. But the class gets even further down into what makes for good driving than that.

Visual Education

Use is made of the modern visual means of education. There are motion pictures, diagrams and posters to show the whys and wherefores of speeding. The dangers of excessive speed are portrayed, with attention to what happens when it is induged in. Likewise driving on the wrong side of the road is studied as to cause and effect, and the effects of fatigue and alcohol on drivers is explained.

Fundamental as these points are, the course gets down to even closer fundamentals. The authorities realized that some knowledge of the inward parts of an auto is necessary for any competent navigation of the highways, and so they included in the course a careful examination of the mechanism of the average auto. The carburator, the ignition system, the transmission—all are explained with the use of working models. The brakes are likewise studied and practical points given on how to prevent skidding, and how to get out of skids once they start.

Feels Confident

An examination follows the course, and when that is over, a student is likely to feel pretty competent about driving dad's car. But the examination credit won't entitle the pupil to a state license; he still has to take the regular state tests. Most of the boys and girls, however, feel lots more confident of passing the state driving test after they have passed the school's examination.

The course has attracted considerable attention in other states as being a practical means of developing a generation of competent drivers. Massachusetts already has a committee of headmasters working out a similar program. Rhode Island has a similar yet modified course, and Connecticut is considering making the course a part of its school system. CCC camps have asked for information, and states as far west as California have asked for data as to the scope of the plan.

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Connecticut Prison To Improve School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29—Instead of sitting in their cells waiting for time to pass, prisoners at the Connecticut State Prison soon will be learning cube roots and the boundaries of Ethiopia and the tenses of their verbs.

An experienced educator, probably a college graduate, will be hired this year as a full-time instructor at the prison school.

About 100 prisoners now are studying in a program devised by Warden Charles S. Reed with prisoners as teachers. They attend classes five hours a day. The new superintendent will take charge of the school and train the prison teachers.

Michigan Shields Its Youth Against Inroads of Liquor

LANSING, Mich., July 29 (AP)—The policing of Michigan's state-controlled liquor business which grossed more than $12,000,000 in the first six months of 1935, is to be turned over to the state police this week to "ward off a possible revival of prohibition."

Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald has called his state executives and advisers to a meeting this week to draft the final plans for the changeover, the state police to supplant 65 inspectors of the liquor control commission because the state police are "not in politics."

The Governor said he intended to go further in getting stricter enforcement of regulations governing the sale and dispensing of liquor, and would put the burden upon local authorities to clean out the "holes in the wall" that have been operating as drinking establishments.

The calling in of the state police to stand guard over the liquor business is the latest of a series of drastic changes that have overtaken Michigan's experiment in the state monopoly system of handling liquor. The Legislature sheared away the commission's independent control of sales, and also tightened the purse strings of liquor stock purchases. The commission now must operate on restricted budget.

"From now on," said the Governor, "regulations designed to protect the youth of this State will be placed ahead of the profit motive. Unless there is a radical departure from the present system, prohibition will return."

In a report early this month, the commission's revenues from all sources for the first six months of 1935 were $12,442,111. Revenue for the same period last year was $7,822,736. No estimate of profit was given.

Store sales of hard liquor produced most of the increase, according to the report, although all sources shared in the increase. Production of beer for the six months' period rose from 1,242,311 barrels last year to 1,459,435 barrels to July 1 this year.

Roosevelt Is Charged With Prolonging Slump

GREEN BAY, Wis., July 29 (AP)—Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, last night charged the Roosevelt Administration with prolonging the depression in an address before a regional Republican conference.

Reviewing the nation's progress in science and invention since the Civil War, Colonel McCormick said: "We know that the depression came upon us as a consequence of the Great War. We have remained in it because of the most reckless legislation and egotistical administration this country has ever experienced."

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British Urge Slot Machines To Meet Bootlegging Charges Under Present Closing Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It is being suggested here that the slot-machine, selling any and every type of goods from tinned salmon to gloves, should come to the rescue of the British citizen and the British shopkeeper.

At present laws enforcing closing hours for shops are in some cases muddling. After certain hours it is illegal to sell anything but newly cooked food, motor repairs and medical supplies. But the trouble starts when the same shop sells all three or two opposing sorts of goods.

The erection of slot machines would, it is said, mean that all goods for which the shop is "not open" could be sold legally.

This machine salesman idea is the Englishman's retort to exaggerated charges of "bootlegging" which have lately been circulated.

Re-enter Dora

In some cases it has humorously been stated that in Britain illegal sales of goods are widespread, and that visitors have been surreptitiously sold soap, razors, chocolates, toothbrushes, and bread, under penalty, if caught, of large fines.

The blame for these supposed widespread infringements of the law is laid at the door of Dora—the Defense of the Realm Act—that wartime series of laws curtailing certain individual liberties, particularly with regard to liquor and shop closing.

Now the Englishman is feeling aggrieved. He thinks he has been slighted by the charges of lawlessness. And he is ready to make a spirited reply.

The writer sought out a typical Englishman.

"I have bought things after hours at times, I suppose," the Englishman said. "But it is not a widespread habit. The shops close when they are meant to close and do not remain open."

"Now," he added, "look at the position. The liquor problem and the shop-closing problem are no longer ruled by Dora. That act is finished. It has been superseded by special acts, more or less unifying the system.

Safeguards

"The shop-closing act is intended to safeguard the shop assistant from working too long, and to safeguard the shop that pays assistants from the 'one man' or 'family' shop, which might stay open all night, if that were not against the law.

"The idea of the politicians when they passed the Shops Act in 1928 was to make the trading position one of equality, without helping either type of trader to the disadvantage of the other.

"This," my friend concluded, "means that there are several borderline cases, where shops can stay open for one thing and not for another. But I advise you to go and look at the act."

With that he put on his hat again and continued his walk along the Strand. And the writer took his advice.

The act provides for closing shops at 8 o'clock on five days of the week and at 9 on one day of the week. There are various provisions for early closing days and similar incidentals.

Exceptions

But the main problem is the problem of exceptions. Transactions not prevented by this act are the sale after closing hours of:

1. Meals and refreshments for consumption on the premises;
2. Newly cooked provisions to be consumed off the premises;
3. Medical goods;
4. Newspapers on approved bookstalls;
5. Motor accessories, for immediate use.

These exceptions make it very difficult for some shopkeepers not to break the law.

The law is enforced by the police. But very few cases of illegal sales are brought to court; indeed an authority declared that the majority of such cases are real ones where a shopkeeper has taken cover of selling newly cooked foods to do his rivals out of business by selling tinned goods and those that "keep" late at night, thereby providing residents near him with an "all night" service.

Sh-Sh!

The writer made inquiries himself. A shop which he used to patronize was one of the type that sold tinned goods and newly cooked foods. It stayed open until 10. The manager was on good terms with the local police; because he was strictly "on the level."

Going into a chemist's one day to buy a razor blade the writer was asked: "What do you want it for."

Unwarily he replied he wanted it for shaving, of course.

"Then, sir, I'm sorry," said the shopkeeper. "Now, if you had wanted it for any other purpose."

These are curious borderline cases. There is no large traffic in illegal goods at illegal hours.

The most difficult problem is the problem of liquor.

Here again the hours of closing are regulated not by poor maligned DORA but by the Licensing Act of 1921, a law which superseded DORA.

Public houses can stay open till 10 or 11, varying in districts. They are allowed eight "open" hours a day, shared between lunch hours and the evening.

There is extremely little selling after hours at public houses.

"Club" Evil

The most pressing problem is the "bottle club," a product of the rich folk of London. The theory of the "bottle" party is that the drinker rings up a wine merchant and orders some liquor to be sent to a private residence at such and such a time. This is legal.

But the practice of bottle clubbery is divergent from theory. Some enterprising gentleman starts a party in his private residence, or somebody elses. It is really open to all, and is situated next door to a wine merchant. The casual "member" who drops in is often served with drinks which have not been ordered. So long as the residence is private and not public, and that the drinks have been ordered, no crime has been committed in the eyes of the law. But this is rarely the case.

There are several of these "clubs" in London. A person of considerable knowledge in these matters told the writer that several had been shut up. That in most cases illegalities have been committed. That the police only have difficulty in gaining evidence, not in gaining convictions once the evidence is produced. He also declared that at present there is a lull in these clubs in London and that the number of persons visiting them is relatively small, they are, he said, too expensive.

These clubs have nothing to do with ordinary "pubs," or with the best hotels, or even with the mediocre hotels. And they are not very numerous.

Under the present system there is great opportunity for "bootlegging" in England. It is to Britain's credit that these opportunities are not taken.

The opportunities spoken of are those made possible through difficulties in the law. One might imagine a razor bootlegger, stealthily selling razors to Englishmen at 9:15 p. m., or a tinned-salmon baron hawking his goods at dead of night, or a toothbrush twister, handing out toothbrushes to those who call at his toothbrush speakeasy and say the right password.

Alas, these fine opportunities are not taken. Perhaps Englishmen do not understand bootlegging. Or maybe it is just so much easier to wait until the shop opens in the morning.

Barbed Wire for East Africa

Wide World

Unloading Shipments at Massawah

Italy Is Planning to Use Plenty of Barbed Wire in Its East African Penetration

Council Hoping To Hold Up War

(Continued from Page 1)

debate whether Italian or Ethiopian territory is concerned.

The Ethiopian note, however, while retaining its original arguments, asks the Council to take responsibility for interpretation of the Commission's task and of inclusion of the frontier question as a relevant circumstance.

Ethiopian Note

Ethiopia's telegram sent to the League Council Sunday, July 28, was signed by Belaten Gheta Herrouy, Minister for Foreign Affairs at Addis Abeba, and reads as follows:

"In reply to your telegram of July 27, the Imperial Ethiopian Government confirms the request submitted by its delegates with a view of obtaining an interpretation of the mission of conciliation and arbitration.

"The Ethiopian Government denies that it has ever agreed to limitation of the arbitrators' powers. The Ethiopian note of July 17, replying to the Italian note of July 14, already states that it rests with the Council of the League of Nations to decide between the respective contentions of the two groups of arbitrators.

"In reply to the Italian note of July 23, requesting that the arbitrators' mission be restricted, the Imperial Ethiopian Government fully maintains all the arguments of its agents adopted by two awards of the neutral jurists who were appointed by it on the commission."

Council May Interpret

In League circles it is believed this slight shifting of ground makes it feasible for the Council to pronounce the reality of the meaning of the May agreement. If more is done now Italy reserves the right to take an attitude which will, to say the least, be embarrassing for the League.

In the opinion of influential members of the League—notably France—there is no object to be served in going beyond technical debate at this juncture. It is advisable to secure a respite for the compromise which may still be reached by skilfull diplomacy in the next few weeks. At any rate it would be folly to precipitate events and by driving Italy out of the League to render war virtually inevitable. As this view corresponds with a strict reading of the May resolution it would be held unstatesmanlike to enter into the general problems of Italo-Ethiopian relations.

That is how the stage is now set—but it is almost needless to add that unexpcected moves by any member or by Italy or by Ethiopia may upset the preliminary work of the Secretary General and foreign ministers.

Peaceful Penetration Into Ethiopia Likely To Satisfy Mussolini

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 29—Italy's attendance at the extraordinary meeting of the League Council which convenes Wednesday, July 31, is now virtually assured in view of the fact that one of the essential Italian conditions for participation—namely the reply from Ethiopia to the two notes of July 14 and 23—has been fulfilled. The Ethiopian reply has now reached Rome.

The Ethiopian note shows there is a conflict of opinion and interpretation both as regards the Council resolution of May 25 and the task of the Conciliation Commission. These are questions which the Council alone can settle and Italy will need to be in Geneva Wednesday to uphold her case that the Conciliation Commission, if it is to be re-convoked, should restrict its investigation strictly to natural and other subsequent incidents and to nothing else.

To Gain Time

Acceptance of Italy's viewpoint would enable time to be gained for private negotiations between Italy, England and France for a pacific settlement of the dispute.

Though the possibility of peaceful solution is remote, at the same time The Monitor learns from reliable sources that if more important political and economic concessions in Ethiopia were seriously offered to her, Italy might still be willing to satisfy her colonial aspirations by peaceful penetration without recourse to war.

Any attempts, however, to open right now the whole question of Italo-Ethiopian relations, they declared, would only stiffen Italy's attitude and precipitate the crisis which Geneva and the powers are most anxious to avert.

Italy's Three Items

Italy wants, in the first place, full satisfaction for Ualual and other frontier incidents. The next step would be delimination of the frontier between Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia. The third must be economic concessions to satisfy both Italy's long-standing claims and her needs of expansion.

The chief difficulty is over the third item. Ethiopia has announced unwavering opposition to any Italian claim of economic penetration.

League Protectorate Over Ethiopia Urged By British Expert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 29—A proposal that the League itself should assume a provisional protectorate over Ethiopia, administering it on the lines of the Saar, was forwarded today by Sir Hesketh Bell, noted colonial administrator and former Governor of Uganda and Nigeria.

He considers that apart from strenuous opposition of the natives themselves, objections to an Italian mandate over Ethiopia are many and obvious. On the other hand there are many advantages to be gained, he says, from League control.

"There is no country in the world, however powerful, that would dare by invasion of a protectorated territory practically to declare war against the League," Sir Hesketh declares. "Peace in East Africa would thus be secured. Under the tutelage and aegis of the League, legitimate complaints and rights of Italy would be met and satisfied. The fears of Japan or other countries as to the freedom of their trade would be allayed. Slavery would be effectively stamped out. The dignity and status of the Emperor could be secured to him while aid that could be given his people for their development and progress would be almost unlimited.

"The League has clearly showed its administrative capacity in the case of the Saar and there is reason to believe its methods would be equally efficacious in a far greater sphere."

The proposal which is put forward in a letter to the London Times is regarded as timely in view of the vital League meeting on Wednesday.

Meanwhile the British in conjunction with the French are continuing private negotiations at Rome in the hope of finding a basis for peaceful settlement.

African Chieftain Becomes Film 'Star'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BULAWAYO, S. Rhodesia—Ndanisa Kumalo, the Matabele chief who has been playing the part of Lobengula in the film, "Life of Rhodes," the outdoor scenes of which have been shot in Rhodesia, is to accompany the film unit on its return to England to act in the main scenes.

Of royal blood, being a nephew of Lobengula, Ndanisa Kumalo is said to have proved a great success in the film. His regal bearing made him a fine figure to represent Lobengula. He was at first very reluctant, however, to accept the proposal to go to London, for a number of reasons.

Ranking as an ordinary chief of the Matabele, Ndanisa was afraid that his fellow chiefs of the Matabele people might think he was aspiring for kingship.

Geneva Discusses Closing Suez Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

war on a member of the League that complies with a decision.

Article 15 deals with the reference to the Council of a dispute, followed by an inquiry—a procedure avoided in this matter.

It follows that if the steps indicated by the Covenant were taken it would be no only permissible but obligatory to close the Canal to Italy notwithstanding the terms of the Convention of 1888. But obviously this requires some courage on the part of the League; and for Great Britain to act alone, under Article 16, without a unanimous recommendation of the Council, would require something more than courage.

Embargo on Arms

The system of an embargo on arms has been tried in the Gran Chaco war, with results which, though incomplete, were fairly satisfactory. There would juridically be nothing to prevent the renewal of this system either in respect to Italy or Ethiopia, or—more doubtfully—in respect of both. If such a recommendation were made, it would be within the competence of the authorities to examine the cargoes of ships passing through the Canal and to seize war munitions.

All this is purely hypothetical, and opinion here does not favor extreme measures. But the point is that the possibilities have been looked into, and if an amicable arrangement is not reached the powers of the League and of members of the League, including Great Britain, will have to be publicly ascertained.

Australian Boys Live In Forestry Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The first step taken by the new Conservator of Forests, Gordon J. Rodger, is the establishment of forestry camps for youths as an employment scheme. One hundred boys have been chosen already for areas in the southeast, where the Government has extensive forests. One of the camps is now ready and 50 lads have begun work. Although there will be much to do in pruning and thinning pines, every opportunity will be given to them to enjoy outdoor life. The boys will live in cubicles but a recreation ground and hall have been provided, and week-end sports and entertainments will be encouraged.

The Minister of Afforestation, George Ritchie, has called a conference of Government forest officers to discuss with the Conservator the concerted plan of planting upon which South Australia has embarked.

"In South Australia," Mr. Rodger says, "there are no natural forests of value. That is why this state has always been in the forefront of the states of the Commonwealth so far as technical afforestation is concerned. I think the camps for youths will be a great success. Apart from providing employment, they will stimulate a forest conscience. The timber resources of Australia need careful watching."

Ex-Chinese Customs Official Reveals 'Piratical' Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—An affidavit filed with the Japanese Consulate-General by Barend F. Burger, former commander of the Chinese Maritime Customs speedboat Kuan Wei, has exploded a large-size bomb in the local customs organization and may compel it to hand over a seizure of Japanese artificial silk valued at about $50,000.

Mr. Burger was in charge of a new vessel which ran down a trawler, allegedly Japanese, and brought it into Shanghai with its silk cargo. Following what he says was a dispute over division of the prize customarily awarded to those who make such captures, Mr. Burger resigned from the customs and then filed affidavit charging that he had falsified his ship's log to make it appear that he had captured the trawler in Chinese waters whereas it was actually taken on the high seas—an act technically of piracy which would leave the customs with no claim to the ship or cargo.

What was even worse, Mr. Burger's affidavit said that his falsification was in line with customary practice in falsifying records so that seizure-prize money might be obtained. He gave the example of one other recent capture made, he said, "as was in many other cases seized in waters where the Chinese Government has no jurisdiction whatsoever."

Presumably the affidavit is to be employed by the Japanese in an effort to recover the trawler and its silk.

The customs organization is reported to have been rocked by the incident and it is rumored that the practice of paying from 10 to 30 per cent of the value of seized cargo may be discontinued, while instructions are known to have been issued for all customs ship commanders to be scrupulously careful in keeping within the three-mile limit in making seizures.

Mr. Burger has expressed the opinion that the Chinese customs cannot operate effectively if so restricted, and he declares that in the past seizures have been made 12 miles or so out. He is of South African nationality.

Trilingual Address Given in S. W. Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDHOEK, S. W. Af.—Speeches in English, Afrikaans and German were delivered by J. H. Hofmeyr, Union Minister of the Interior, in opening the Home Industries Exhibition and Agricultural Show at Windhoek.

"I think in doing this I have set a record," he remarked. His linguistic feat was greeted with cheers.

South Africa is a bilingual country and its neighbor—the mandated territory of South West Africa—is trilingual. But very few of the citizens of South West Africa speak all three languages.

Yugoslavia Going Back to Democracy From Dictatorship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 29—No restoration of the Hapsburg Monarchy in Vienna, and an end to the dictatorship built up in Yugoslavia by the late King Alexander, are policies vigorously enunciated by the new Premier, Dr. Milan Stoyandinovitch, who is also Foreign Minister.

Just 21 years after the Hapsburgs declared war in Serbia, now a part of Yugoslavia, Premier Stoyadinovitch stood on the platform in Belgrade where the declaration of war was read—it precipitated the World War—and publicly warned Austria Saturday that dangers to European peace lurk in the proposed enthronement of Archduke Otto.

The Premier also told the Senate that the recent restitution to the Hapsburgs of property seized after the war is a question of internal Austrian politics, but that restoration of the throne would have unforeseeable consequences.

In Yugoslavia itself, Dr. Stoyadinovitch, with the support of he Prince Paul, the principal regent, is trying to put an end to the dictatorship. He went a long way toward his goal when Parliament recently empowered him to lift the censorship, permit public meetings and political activity generally. The whole authoritarian system established by King Alexander in 1929 has thus virtually been discarded.

People Favor Change

An overwhelming majority of the nation is convinced that government by force has failed, and heartily applauds all efforts to end it. The people are not agreed as to what should take its place, but they are certain that they have had enough of coercion.

Shortly after the assassination of King Alexander last October, the King's Government fell and was supplanted by a new one, headed by Dr. Bogoleub Yeftitch, which promised many reforms, but continued almost unchanged the old coercive policies. Dr. Yeftitch, who owed his position largely to the influence of western powers, proved to be a profound disappointment. Instead of moving toward vital changes necessary for creating harmony in Yugoslavia, he gave much of his time and energy to strengthening his own political fortunes. Dr. Yeftitch's position became untenable and he was forced out.

The new Premier seems to be trying, step by step, to undo the dictatorship. While two months ago one would be drastically punished for speaking or writing against the absolutist regime, the members of the Government and most of the old Opposition politicians hold it up to ridicule and scorn as having fostered corruption, violence, repression, sycophancy. The Governments of "King Alexander the Valiant Unifier" are declared to have been banefully detrimental to Yugoslav interests.

For six years the existence of the Croatian question was denied and many persons were severely punished for so much as mentioning it; now it occupies the center of the stage.

All the old parties were outlawed; now parties are legalized.

Public Meetings Allowed

Public meetings were strictly forbidden, now they are allowed.

A reorganization of the state on a federative basis is freely discussed.

Democracy, decentralization, self-government and civic liberties have again become popular slogans.

The very constitution of the Government is a dramatic repudiation of King Alexander's basic principles, for it is made up of three outlawed parties. He abolished all regional and religious groups, but this cabinet is drawn from an Orthodox Serbian party, a Muslim Bosnian party and a Slovene Roman Catholic party.

This change does not in itself guarantee any vital improvement. So far, it is largely destructive. It is transitional and means only that the dictatorship has morally collapsed. What sort of reorganization is to follow is still unknown. It is a matter to be fought out. The new constitution will be a compromise, a dynamic equilibrium created by the balancing of contending forces.

Equilibrium Sought

The situation is, of course, dangerous. Perhaps these contending forces will not be able to find an equilibrium, in which case a new, more drastic dictatorship might follow.

Meanwhile, what is certain is that Alexander's dictatorship has collapsed and Premier Stoyadinovitch is trying to enable Yugoslavia to find its way to self-government. His declaration did not satisfy all groups, but most accept it as a basis for favorable development.

A natural result of lifting the dictatorship lid has been to convert the whole of Yugoslavia into a vast political arena, with loudspeakers, human and mechanical, roaring from every corner.

Most of the old political leaders have gone "on the stump" and are trying to win back their old places in political life. Party meetings are being held in most Yugoslav cities, old political spellbinders have again sprung into action, old slogans are again reverberating along the dales and applauding listeners are exhorted to return home and enlist their neighbors in the glorious crusade.

Agrarian Movement

In all this confusion, two strong currents are making themselves felt. One is the agrarian movement and the other is a federalistic, decentralizing tendency. The figures which during the six years of the dictatorship most impressed themselves upon the imaginations of the masses were the Croatian peasant leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, and the Serbian peasant leader, Dr. Dragoleub Jovanovitch.

They spent much time in prison, because of their opposition to the repressive regimes, and came to be looked upon as the champions of the masses. Now they may unite or coordinate their forces and bring into being a powerful peasant movement that will dominate Yugoslav politics.

At the same time, more voices than ever before are being raised in favor of a reorganization of Yugoslavia on a federative basis, which will give local self-government to the chief regional and racial groups. In a word, the aims of this tendency is to solve the Croation problem by giving complete "equal rights" to the Croations within a unified Yugoslavia. Almost all parties are more or less agreed on this matter.

Sweden Will Ship Arms to Ethiopia

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sweden, July 28

FOREIGN MINISTER RICHARD SANDLER today announced Sweden would permit shipments of war materials to Ethiopia and said smaller members of the League of Nations are eyeing the Geneva session of the League of Nations Council Wednesday with deep concern.

"If the laws of the League," he said in a speech, "do not apply to the great powers, its adherents must be prepared for radical revaluation."

The Foreign Minister said the League, "both in the treatment of arms exports and in the conflict as a whole, must prove itself capable of serving as an organ for collective peace."

"It is not to the interest of small states to hasten the death sentence of the League. Their interest is to preserve its authority but they must value the League according to its acts or its failure to act."

'Outback' Australia Mother 'Goes City'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Every woman in Central Australia gives the nation epic service. City dwellers may not know the extent of her sacrifice in helping to blaze the trail amid the lonely distances of the sheep and cattle country, but, more and more, the authorities are realizing that she is a vital factor in the slow penetration of industry. One of these gallant women, Mrs. Robert Chalmers, is now visiting Adelaide with her family—a thrill of adventure which is now limited to every two, or three, years. It is a long, long way from over the Queensland border, and even those settlers who can afford it must be content with an excursion to Alice Springs, the railhead of Central Australia, perhaps once, or twice a year.

Mrs. Chalmers is the wife of the owner of McDonald Downs station out beyond the mineral ranges and the glistening mica fields. Ten years ago she went out into the trackless bush with her husband and four small children to establish a home. The journey was made in a buggy and in carts, and they took their sheep and cattle with them. There were many weeks in the open, with camping under the stars, and when the selected spot was reached the four children were sent on ahead to the native encampment to make friends. And, says Mrs. Chalmers, never at any time have the blacks given the slightest trouble but have helped to mind the sheep and cattle.

The area of the station is 500 square miles and it carries 4000 sheep and about 1000 head of cattle. Two sons of Mrs. Chalmers, although only 20 and 21, have dug out a large dam to insure a constant domestic supply.

Young Roosevelt in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 27 (AP)—Kermit Roosevelt Jr. of Harvard, and Edward McCormick Blair of Yale, arrived here yesterday to join S. A. Daverson, scientific explorer, for an expedition to the swamps of the Matto Grosso.

Turkish Peasants Exchange Village With Bulgarians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—The last remaining Bulgarian village in Eastern Thrace, that part of Turkey still remaining in Europe, has just moved, bag and baggage, into Bulgaria. In exchange, the inhabitants of one of the many Turkish villages in Bulgaria moved bag and baggage into Thrace.

Before the Balkan War of 1912, there were more than 100,000 Bulgarians in Thrace, but as a result of Bulgaria's double defeat, practically all of them were chased out. They fled into Bulgaria and settled, where they could, as refugees. One lone village with 80 houses remained.

The peasants there had enough land and materially got along as well as they had been doing for a couple of thousand years, but they found themselves faced with a very difficult problem of a very special nature. Whom were the young folks to marry? This was a very tiny Bulgarian island in a Turkish sea. Everybody gradually became related to everybody else. All the girls in town were the cousins of all the boys.

According to the orthodox church, cousins cannot marry one another. So the boys drifted into Bulgaria to seek brides and most of them never came back. The one lone Bulgarian village in Thrace was in danger of becoming a feminine settlement.

So they all decided to move to Bulgaria. And they told the Turkish Government of their wish. The Turkish Government told the Bulgarian Government, which paged the 700 Turkish villages in Bulgaria, asking who wanted to go to Turkey. One village with about 80 families spoke up and the swap was arranged.

Turks went into Bulgarian houses, Bulgarians into Turkish houses, but they seem to be getting along all right.

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Safest Ships and Trained Crews Demanded in Federal Drive To Prevent Sea Tragedies

By Joseph B. Weaver

Director of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection of the Department of Commerce

Within the recent months the attention of the United States has been directed to its ships by harrowing tragedies on the eastern seaboard. The Government is taking every possible step to prevent a recurrence of such tragedies.

Disinterested inspections by senior naval officers shortly after the Morro Castle disaster indicated that more than 85 per cent of American passenger vessels, when viewed from the standpoint of the strict disciplinarian, were being navigated and maintained in a highly satisfactory manner. But 10 per cent of the vessels did not reach this high standard, and a very small percentage were not satisfactory.

Steps have been taken to place the entire Merchant Marine, as far as it is possible, in a position of excellence. The present is probably the safest time for anyone to make a voyage on an American passenger ship. The recent rude awakening has spurred those connected with the operation of passenger ships to the most serious efforts toward perfecting these services.

Within the last two months plans of two vessels have been presented to me for approval as director of the bureau of navigation and steamboat inspection of the Department of Commerce, in Washington, and without any pressure on the part of the Government, the ship operating company submitting the plans embodied in them the most complete type of fireproof construction. It can safely be said that it would be almost impossible to improve upon proposed construction.

* * *

Recently 10 drafts for proposed legislation pertaining to the bureau of navigation and steamboat inspection were transmitted by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, to Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and Representative Schuyler O. Bland of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries. These proposals follow.

1. To provide for a change in the designation of the bureau of navigation and steamboat inspection to the bureau of marine inspection and navigation. The inspection which is to be performed by the bureau under the proposed legislation includes, in addition to steam vessels, motorboats and vessels operated by Diesel engines. It is believed that the proposed name will be more representative of the functions of the bureau.

2. To provide seamen on American vessels with a continuous discharge book. The principal evidence of a seaman's service, rating, and conduct, is made up of the discharges which he receives through the office of the United States shipping commissioners after the voyage. To provide against any counterfeiting, alteration or forging of these papers, the proposed legislation would require a permanently bound discharge book containing photograph, signature and other marks of identification together with the permanent record of his employment. This system is now used extensively by most of the principal maritime nations.

* * *

3. Provides for the investigation and trial of officers of vessels in case of disaster, and to increase efficiency in the administration of certain laws relating to the inspection of vessels. It further provides for a group of men possessing the highest technical and administrative knowledge, to try such officers, and would equip the department with a force of men who should be able to go far, not only in securing uniformity and efficiency in the work of the various branch offices, but more especially come in direct contact with practical conditions and present to the department any amendments or changes in the law or the regulations, which in their opinion would increase safety to life and property on the water.

4. For the maintenance of discipline on shipboard. This is intended to strengthen the discipline on shipboard and make it possible for the bureau to control, after full investigation, the conduct of members of the crew, and materially strengthen the hands of the officers of the vessel in the maintenance of discipline.

5. To provide for a technical staff in the bureau of marine inspection and navigation in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes. The legislation would provide for a technical staff in Washington, whose jurisdiction over inspections will extend to the hull of the vessel and its equipment, placing in the bureau a supervision and control over the construction of new vessels and any alterations which may be made to existing vessels, which should result in providing the greatest degree of safety which the modern science of shipbuilding makes possible.

* * *

6. Provides for the inspection and regulation of vessels engaged in the transportation of inflammable, explosive, and like dangerous cargoes in navigable waters of the United States. In the harbors of the United States there is an increasing use of barges and small cargo vessels in transporting nitro-glycerine, gasoline and other dangerous cargoes. These vessels are in most instances not subject to inspection and practically without federal supervision. The proposed legislation is intended to place in this bureau authority to see that these vessels are in proper condition to carry these cargoes and that every possible safeguard has been provided against disaster either from a collision or improper stowing of the dangerous articles.

7. Provides for the establishment of load lines for American vessels in the coastwise trade, and for other purposes. This will bring under proper control vessels in the coastwise trade, the same as those engaged in the foreign trade as provided by the act of March 2, 1929.

8. To amend section 2 of the act of March 4, 1915, an act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the Merchant Marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea.

This proposed amendment to section 2 of the so-called Seamen's Act of March 4, 1915, provides, first, the three-watch system; and, second, a $500 penalty for violation of this section. The three-watch system and the division of the crew into equal watches is an important element in safeguarding navigation. Under the decision of the court, the only penalty now provided by our law for failure to maintain the proper watches, is that the seaman shall be entitled to discharge from such vessel and to receive the wages he has earned. This method has not been sufficiently effective.

9. To amend section 13 of the act of March 4, 1915. This legislation is to provide for the examination of seamen prior to the issuing of certificates. At the present time the only requirements to issuing certificates to seamen are that the applicants shall be 19 years old and shall have served on board ship for three years. It is believed that the proposed amendment will insure a higher type of seamen and that greater credence will be placed in the certificates when issued.

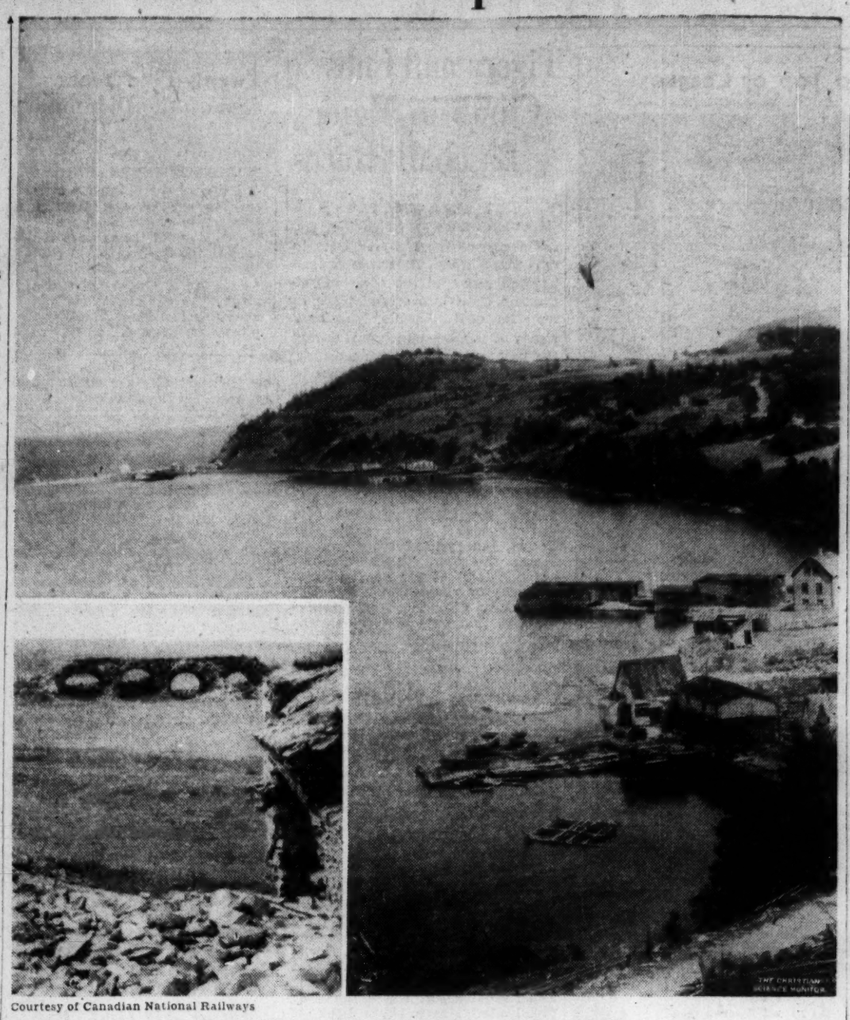
10. To amend the present legislation pertaining to steamboat inspection laws and specifically covered by section 443 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved May 16, 1906. At the time of this legislation combustion engines were practically unknown, with the result that a very large portion of the existing law applies to steam vessels, and not to vessels operated by machinery other than steam.

* * *

These bills enlarge upon the subject of safety of life at sea. These are not the only recommendations that the bureau of navigation and steamboat inspection has to make. But the subject is a very complicated one and proposed legislation cannot be presented within a few weeks or months that will be a "cure-all" for the many difficulties the Merchant Marine has been suffering from.

Cape Breton Celebrates Sesquicentennial

Second oldest settlement on rugged island of Nova Scotia commemorates 150th anniversary in gala week; throngs pour into eastern seaboard city for picturesque fetes.



Courtesy of Canadian National Railways

Region That Lured Sydney's Settlers to Its Peaceful Slopes
Lower Left: Ruins of Fort Louisbourg. Right: Igonish Ferry, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S., July 29—Celebrations commemorating Sydney's 150th anniversary began here today. Thousands of persons have trekked to this most easterly point of the Canadian National Railways to join in the gala events scheduled for all this week. There will be races, pageants, athletic events, tug-of-war, aquatic events conducted tours and practically everything the heart desires.

Founded in 1785 by Joseph Frederick Wallet DesBarres, Sydney is the second oldest town on the island of Cape Breton. Here Scottish settlers made their homes. Out of 32,000 persons in Canada who speak Gaelic as their mother tongue, 21,900 are on the island of Cape Breton.

For many years after its settlement, Sydney remained nothing more than a picturesque village, far remote from a busy world. Then coal was discovered, shipped to other countries. A large steel industry was established near the site of the old town. Sydney grew into a modern city.

Cape Breton, although a small island, has many fine harbors. Sydney is one of the finest in the world, offering a safe haven for the largest vessels.

Explored by Norsemen

Previous to French occupation, Cape Breton was explored by Norsemen (a thousand years ago, as tradition has it). Later the island was called the "Isle Royale" of the French. It served as a meeting place for groups of fishermen and fur traders of many nationalities.

Before the close of Elizabeth's reign, over 200 English vessels were engaged in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Cape Breton. To avoid friction, these seamen frequented the different harbors of the island.

The harbor, Louisbourg, then known as Le Harve à l'Anglois, or English Harbor, became headquarters for the English; that of St. Anns, the port of the French, while the present harbor of Sydney was the rendezvous of the Spaniards. For many years—long after the city had received its name—Sydney's harbor was known as the Baie des Espagnols, or Spanish Bay.

Some Salient Facts

Here are some pertinent facts about Cape Breton:

First land reached and possessed for England by the Cabots, June 24, 1497, Cape North.

First French name in American geography. Cape Breton given about 1504 by Breton fishermen.

First coal mining operations in North America on cliffs of Sydney Harbor prior to 1672.

First transatlantic cable message—Queen Victoria to President Buchanan, received at Cape North, 1858.

First cable station on North American Continent at Aspy Bay, 1856.

First underground use of telephone in the world at Caledonia, Glace Bay, 1877.

First airplane flight in British Empire, at Baddeck, Feb. 23, 1903.

First transatlantic wireless message received by Marconi at Glace Bay, 1902.

First transatlantic radio message to Glace Bay, spring of 1914.

First American Coal Mine

This island is reputed to have the honor of having been the first to actually mine coal on the continent of North America. This operation is said to have begun at Port Morien, when a group of French settlers opened a mine in 1720. However, coal deposits on Sydney Harbor were widely known before the opening of the mine at Morien. A certain Nicolas Denys received a charter from Louis XIV in 1654 to search for minerals in the vicinity of Sydney Harbor.

Cape Breton had many contacts with the American colonies. Among the first settlers in the city of Sydney were a number of Empire Loyalists who came here to make their homes at the close of the American Revolution. Today there still is an interesting link between this island and colonial days. It is a quaint old cottage which still stands on the banks of the northwest arm of the harbor, once inhabited by a family by the name of Ball.

Aristocratic Kinship

It is said that the mother of George Washington, whose maiden name was Mary Ball, was of close kinship to these people. Also it is related that during the second siege of Louisbourg, George Washington accompanied the English fleet to Cape Breton, having been on board one of the English warships which participated in the second capture.

A unique attraction of Cape Breton is the predominating atmosphere of the ocean. The very heart of the island is entwined by the waters of the Atlantic in that beautiful inland sea, the Bras d'Or Lakes, and nowhere is the inscrutable mystery and beauty more manifestly portrayed than at Sydney, where the spacious harbor for generations has been a safe refuge for those "who go down to the sea in ships."

CCC Enlists 46,000

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Uncle Sam's peacetime army for combating soil erosion now includes more than 46,000 Civilian Conservation Corps workers.

Neutrality Action Demanded Before Congress Quits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—As the news and diplomatic cables from abroad today brought disquieting reports from various storm centers, the drivers for forthright neutrality legislation to keep the United States out of war intensified.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, co-sponsor with Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, of neutrality legislation, sought to put some force behind the Administration move for such legislation at this session. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee plans a full meeting tomorrow, with State Department representatives and Senators Nye and Clark, to take decisive steps on the neutrality problem.

But Senator Clark's blast today is intended to make action at this session of Congress inevitable. He says:

"The interest manifested by the President in the early enactment of legislation on the subject of neutrality designed to keep the United States from becoming embroiled in future wars between foreign nations is extremely gratifying.

Action Before Adjournment

"It would be unfortunate, however, and might well be calamitous in the extreme, if this session should adjourn without taking proper action upon this matter. It is difficult to consider how any subject could be considered as of any more pressing urgency than this. In comparison with it the subjects of the so-called 'must' program for this session pale into insignificance.

"If Congress should adjourn without taking action, and a general war should break out during the recess, our Government would be as helpless in keeping us out of war as was President Wilson after the sailing of the first munition ship during the World War. Our feet will then be irrevocably set on the path which leads to war.

Council Meeting Awaited

"The proponents of such legislation intend to press for action at this session."

Senator Clark's appeal takes on point in the light of news from abroad. While the State Department has received no confirmation of the accounts of a serious border battle between Ethiopians and Italians in northwest Ethiopia, it is following the report carefully, and is concentrating equal interest upon the Wednesday meeting of the League of Nations Council. No meeting of the Council since the days of the Manchurian conflict has been anticipated with equal preoccupation.

British Plans Scrutinized

Similarly, the London accounts of British plans for a $750,000,000 battle fleet, while unconfirmed in either State or Navy Departments here, are under anxious scrutiny. Well-informed sources here know that British plans call for some considerable expansion, but the Daily Herald figures published this morning, rising as they do to 12 new capital ships and 33 cruisers are higher than anything the Navy Department has heard.

Nevertheless, authorities here do expect a boost in British cruiser strength from the 50 authorized in the London Treaty to 70 formerly urged by Admiralty officers before the days of the Labor Government and the London Conference. The 70-cruiser figure was again mentioned to American delegates at the London naval conversations last autumn, and there seems ample evidence that the Baldwin Government has accepted the word of the Admiralty that British defenses cannot be secured without such an increase in cruiser strength. The cruiser, preferably of some 8500 tons, is the "backbone" of the British fleet, as the capital ship is the "backbone" of the American fleet.

The Nazi Question

As if two serious issues in the foreign field were not enough, the Nazi question continues to erupt here. While no official communication has been received yet from the German Government, the air is humming with attempts to make political capital from the incident. Among others, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., today demands a continuance of the boycott on German goods.

"In behalf of the American Federation of Labor," he says, "I repeat its official protest against the most recent action of the Hitler Government. The time has arrived when Germany ought to be boycotted, not only by labor and its friends, but by all the people of the United States."

Uncle Sam Turns Into King Midas, Report Discloses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—America's most interesting annual contribution to world statistics—the balance of international payments of the United States in 1934—is out today.

It reveals in full detail the enormous flow of gold—$1,187,000,000—which swept into the United States in the early and the concluding months of 1934, reflecting increasing political uncertainty abroad and growing political stability in America. Never before in history has such a tide of gold come as in February and March, 1934.

Had it not been for this golden flood, American foreign trade would have been severely unbalanced. For exports were high—$2,133,000,000—and imports were low at $1,655,000,000. The export balance was the highest since 1930, both on a quantity basis and in dollars.

King Midas Outdone

The United States thus stored up net cash claims against foreigners of $478,000,000 which would have been difficult to meet had it not been for the approximately $340,000,000 which accrued to the credit of foreigners as a result of tourist, immigrant, shipping and service spendings.

But the gold flow set the highest record in world history. Even at the old price of $20.67 an ounce, the gold was greater than all the legendary hoards of the East, and at the new price of $35 an ounce it was simply overwhelming. From the first week in February until the fourth week in March, shipping facilities were taxed to their utmost, and approximately $300,000,000 was consigned to the United States from European sources. It coincided with political turmoil in France, and shortly followed the fixing of the new gold value of the American dollar.

Came November and December, and the Belgian franc was in difficulties. The golden tide ran again—although a substantial flow had never ceased. In the last two months, $100,000,000 came from France, $40,000,000 from Belgium, and $20,000,000 from London — probably transshipped.

Spring Tide Runs

Although this 1934 report does not reveal any 1935 figures, it is of record that a similar flow accompanied France's political difficulties again this spring, and proceeded more than ever to un-balance the world's supply of monetary gold. Uncle Sam has become in overwhelming degree the King Midas of the world, and this situation is regarded with alarm even by the most patriotic Americans.

Previous issues of this volume were copiously used by George N. Peek when he was foreign trade adviser to the President in supporting his barter theory of trade, and to build up a case that the United States was really a debtor instead of a creditor nation. The present volume goes out of its way to refute Mr. Peek. It states: "Despite substantial repatriation of foreign dollar bonds in recent years, and numerous defaults, the long-term international creditor position of the United States is emphatically demonstrated by the fact that our annual receipts on investment account were approximately 3½ times the estimated interest and dividend payments by this country to residents of foreign countries on their investments in the United States."

Further refuting Mr. Peek's contention that the vast sums of money fleeing to the United States could be used to pay for American exports, the report says: "Such movements result from the free choice of individual investors and cannot be viewed, therefore, as a measure of potential foreign purchasing power that could be conveniently diverted in equal volume to other trade, service, and investment channels in the settlement of international accounts."

Italian Remittances Fall

One of the most interesting and hard-to-explain statistics covers immigrant remittances. Italy, for example, has depended for its foreign exchange measurably upon remittances from the United States. If the Ethiopian situation becomes serious, the volume of immigrant remittances will become of vital import to Signor Mussolini.

Yet, while all immigrant remittances during 1934 remained at virtually the same level as in 1933—only declining from $110,000,000 to $105,000,000—the Italian remittances largest of any sent from the United States, have fallen from $26,335,000 at the depth of the depression in 1932 to $20,000,000 in 1933 and now $16,500,000 in 1934.

Even more startling was the Japanese drop, which normally is the second or third largest sum leaving the United States. In 1932 $11,000,000 was sent to Japan. In 1933 this rose—unlike most other nationalities—to $15,000,000. In 1934 it had dropped to $3,541,000, which is seventh on the list! No explanation is offered.

Philippines Seek MacArthur

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The Philippine Government would like Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, now United States Army Chief of Staff, to go to the islands and build up defense forces there when the new Commonwealth Government takes over. General MacArthur declined to comment on the offer.

Chile Takes Firm Stand On 2 Per Cent Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Retail storekeepers here lost the first and what may prove to be the last round in a bitter fight with the Government to secure the removal of the 2 per cent sales tax.

A nation-wide strike was called but the lack of unity in the response enabled the Government decisively to intervene, with the result that the movement fizzled out. Contrary to expectation, the public seemed to be completely indifferent to the retailers' demand and the Government had little difficulty in suppressing the opposition.

The majority of the storekeepers in Chile are of Italian and Turkish nationality—a fact which would retard any campaign that ultimately embraced political aims. In Santiago and Valparaiso half the stores obeyed the strike decree but it was soon apparent to the public that they could make their normal purchases provided they called at the backdoor.

Government Intervened

Realizing their chance the Government intervened with an energetic declaration, stigmatizing the strike as a subversive movement, refusing to jeopardize the budgetary balance by abolishing a tax "which is imposed in all civilized countries," and threatening to take measures against the leaders of a 'campaign contrary to the national interests."

The Government's energetic attitude brought down the shutters in every retail establishment in Santiago and Valparaiso and the following day business was transacted as usual. It also broke the strike in the north and south, where the retailers had established a more unified front and at one time appeared as if they were prepared to hold out till the end. Strike leaders criticized press and public for lack of support, claiming that their movement, which they described as national in character, had been "let down."

The Finance Minister, Don Gustavo Ross, also turned down a more serious effort on the part of the national chamber of commerce to secure some modification of a tax which, despite the failure of the retailers' strike, has encountered general opposition in the country. The wholesalers, who are represented by the chamber of commerce, were opposed to the tax because its operation was described as "snowball-like," increasing sometimes to as much as 6 and 8 per cent on one commodity from the factory to the counter. They suggested, therefore, either a reduction of the tax to 1 per cent, or the limitation of its imposition on merchandise to the source of manufacture.

Closed Controversy

The Minister closed the controversy with a promise that he would exercise stricter control in collections of the sale tax and if this eliminated fraud and brought about a higher yield then he would reconsider the proposed reduction. He dismissed the alternative proposal of taxing merchandise at its source alone as involving too many technical difficulties. He added hard words for the retail trade. "There are too many retailers in this country," he said, "and their redundancy sends up the cost of living. There are 52,000 retailers in a population of 4,250,000, or one to every eighty persons." He gave this solace to the wholesale merchants:

"Every tax appears heavy if the proceeds are not well spent by the Government. I can see that the chamber of commerce is in earnest and I appeal for its assistance. Let merchants in every part of the republic examine the national budget and indicate the items they think could be eliminated. It's a big job to cut down but I am open to receive and study the opinions of qualified business men who pay their taxes."

While the Government remains determined to retain the two per cent sales tax there is considerable evidence to prove that, when and wherever possible, commerce is evading payment. Cash transactions are the order of the day. The Central Bank admitted at the beginning of May that there had been an increase of 100,000,000 pesos in circulating currency. As there has been no inflationary policy—on the contrary, there has been definite deflation of late—it is held by many that this increase of the currency in the hands of the public is due to a tendency that has become quite common today among retailers to effect their operations in cash in order not to leave any evidence of their transactions, thereby eluding the payment of the turnover tax of two per cent.

Robbery? Not Now; Cashier Out to Lunch

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Four brash bank bandits drove smartly up to the Mount Prospect State Bank in a nearby suburb Saturday, waved gawking townspeople aside with a machine gun and stopped short at the door.

The door was locked and in its glass center hung a sign reading:

"Out to lunch."

The quartet broke pell-mell for their car and made an embarrassed getaway.

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Britain Keeps the Davis Cup—Major League Baseball—Canadian Crews Win

British Take Doubles Match And Keep Cup

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 29 (AP)—Great Britain won the Davis Cup—emblematic of the world's tennis supremacy—for the third straight time today when the new doubles combination of George Patrick Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey defeated the American pair of Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, 6—2, 1—6, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3, in the challenge round doubles match. The victory gave Britain the necessary third win in the five-match series.

The Britons' victory was the final crushing blow to America's hopes of recapturing the cup lost to France in 1927. The first blow was delivered Saturday when H. W. (Bunny) Austin pulled out a five-set victory over Allison in a singles match in which the veteran Texan was favored.

Defenders Win Opening Play

Britain then went 2 up as the celebrated Fred J. Perry conquered the young and formidable Don Budge of Oakland, Calif., in four sets, which saw the Pacific coast phenom force the world's amateur champion to play his best game at times.

The veteran team of Allison and Van Ryn, winners of the all-England doubles title in the past, was highly favored to take Hughes and Tuckey mainly because the Britons had never played together before in cup competition.

Instead they found out quickly they were up against a formidable pair. Tuckey, the newcomer to international warfare, displayed a booming serve that proved a perfect complement to his partner's fine forecourt game and they raced through the first set as Van Ryn weakly hit many easy shots into the net.

Americans Settle Down

After that shaky display the Americans settled down and played brilliant tennis in the second and third sets, serving and volleying beautifully.

Trailing 0—3 and then 3—5, the Americans broke Hughes in the deuced ninth game of the third set and then Allison held his delivery in the tenth to square the match. The next two games were virtual dog fights which saw both sides hold service and then the Americans tore through their rivals' defense to win the set, sweeping the next two games.

The first six games of the fourth set followed service and then the Britons ran through the next three games with the loss of only three points to win the set. Almost every one of the Britons' shots in the fifth set were loaded with dynamite—the too-hot-to-handle kind—and the Americans had considerable difficulty in getting their racquets on them much less making returns.

Two singles matches remain to complete the series. They will be played tomorrow with Budge opposing Austin and Perry going against Allison. As the result of Britain's victory today, however, these matches are reduced to an exhibition status for the only effect they'll have on the series will be determining the size of the winning margin.

The Britons, who played together for the first time only a few months ago, outplayed their veteran rivals roundly in the last two sets as Allison tired badly and looked almost out on his feet in the concluding games.

Tuckey Plays Well

Tuckey covered himself with glory, serving magnificently all the way and playing a spectacular game at the net. The only way the Americans could victimize him was with smashes at his feet as they caught him on the service line.

The veteran Hughes also played the best game of his career, particularly in the last two sets wherein he served three love games and volleyed brilliantly.

Except in rare instances the Americans never seemed to become organized. They were continually caught out of position and many times tried to play the ball together. Their lobs for crucial points usually went many feet out of bounds as did their drives from back court.

The break that might have decided the match came in the fourth set with the Britons leading 4—3. Van Ryn, serving, slammed a fine ace past Tuckey for what would have deuced the game but a footfault gave the Britons a 5—3 lead. This decision obviously rattled the Americans as officials had called only about one footfault before that vital point. Thereafter all they seemed able to do was try to slam the ball through the Britons who stood at the net and reveled in it, especially Tuckey.

The crowd went wild after Allison's final abortive serve in the last game of the fifth set. Many of them tossed cushions into the air and yelled like Indians.

Allison and Van Ryn paused long enough only to shake hands with their victors and then walked off the court slowly and dejectedly followed by the equally downcast non-playing captain Joseph Wear of Philadelphia.

Tuckey, who had played at Cambridge University and has won the British army championship the last three years, looked like he was walking on air as the fans jumped over low barriers and pounded him on the back.

A glum atmosphere permeated the Americans' dressing room but it didn't last long as Allison and Van Ryn jokingly started to "ride" each other in an effort to revive their spirits.

Allison, who plays an equally good game of golf, said:

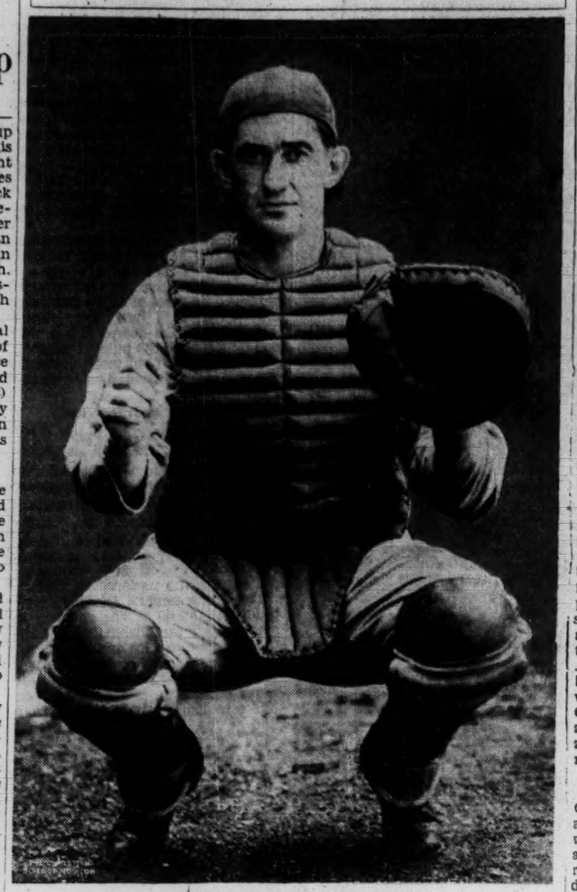
"Well, I think I'll have to go back to golf. We had all our luck in the doubles against the Germans."

Perry entered the American's quarters and joined in with some friendly banter. He was followed by Hughes who couldn't conceal his joy.

"We tried hard for it," he said smilingly. "You Americans played a beautiful game and we are sorry you lost but glad we won."

Allison and Van Ryn had something to be downcast over. It was the first time since they lost to Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon in 1930 that the United States has lost a doubles match in Davis Cup challenge round play. Their appearance today was their fourth as a team in a challenge round match. They beat the French in 1929 and again in 1932.

Hustles Tigers to Top of League



Gordon "Mickey" Cochrane
Manager and Star Catcher of the Detroit Baseball Club

Tigers and Cubs Climb in Major Baseball Races

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The rise of the Detroit Tigers to first place in the American League baseball race and the climb of the Chicago Cubs into second place in the National League furnished plenty of excitement for fans during the past seven days. This morning, the Tigers were three full games in front of the New York Yankees. At the same time, the Giants in the National League were 1½ games ahead of the Cubs.

Mickey Cochrane's Tigers failed to capture the lead in their "crucial" series with the Yankees, but jumped ahead as soon as it was over by defeating the Cleveland Indians in three straight games while the Yanks ran into further trouble against the seventh-place Washington Senators. At the conclusion of yesterday's major-league games, Detroit's record for the week was five victories and only one defeat, the best average in the junior circuit.

Many excuses are being made for the fall of the Yankees, but perhaps this can best be explained simply by pointing to the whirlwind pace being set by the Tigers. However, the Yanks are not hitting. In their series with the champions they batted exactly .231, an average that wouldn't even be considered good after the first week of spring training. When Lou Gehrig started hitting, Tony Lazzeri and Ben Chapman stopped. Lazzeri is in the worst slump of his career.

Owen Back at Third

The Tigers are hitting. Cochrane, Greenberg, Gehringer and Fox all are high about the .300 level. Hayworth and Clifton are also, but they are not classed as regulars. Cochrane had Clifton playing third base during the early weeks of the race, and the youngster was a sensation with his bat. Marvin Owen shook his slump, however, and Cochrane finally decided he would play along with the same team that won the pennant last season, and Clifton returned to the bench.

Last week, the Yankees dropped five out of seven contests for the poorest record in the league. The Chicago White Sox won three and lost two and tightened their grip on third place in the race. By beating Connie Mack's Athletics yesterday, the Boston Red Sox climbed into the first division. They broke even in six games for the week.

In the National League, the leading story isn't that the Giants have retained their hold on first place, but rather that the Cubs have come from nowhere and are seriously challenging for the lead. The Giants repulsed the challenge of the Cardinals, but when this process was finished, the Terrymen discovered the Cubs in a threatening position.

The Cubs look just as capable today of overtaking the Giants as the Cardinals did a week ago. During the past seven days the Bruins won nine games and lost one, gaining 2½ games on the leaders, who captured six of nine engagements. The remarkable part of Chicago's record, however, is in the base hit column, which shows that 128 safeties were made in 10 games, an average of better than 12 per game. Grimm's outfit also averaged better than eight runs a game.

Win During Home Stay

The Cubs were considered one of the favorites in the National League race even when in fifth place, but now they actually are coming into the open. In a spectacular home stand which began just after the all-star game and ended yesterday, they won 20 out of 23 games. Their latest winning streak was extended to nine games yesterday by an 11-to-7 triumph over the Cincinnati Reds. The Cubs have lost only one of their last 15 contests.

Meanwhile, the Giants had a fair week, winning six and losing three games. They feel that by clinging to the lead with Castleman and Fitzsimmons out of action, they have passed the last milestone. The Cardinals and Cubs are at full strength; they have been for several weeks. The Giants, however, have been at a decided disadvantage without the services of two of their Big Five pitching staff and believe that when they return for regular duty, the race will once more become a walk for them.

Just as rumors were circulating around Pittsburgh that Manager Pie Traynor was about to be relieved of his duties, the Pirates did an about-face. They played seven games and won six of them, making a total of 71 hits. The terrible slump the Buccs have just shaken, however, has probably knocked them out of the pennant race for this season. Four and one half games separate them from the third-place Cardinals.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 29, 1910

EDDIE SUMMERS of Detroit limited the Chicago Americans to one hit and defeated them, 1 to 0. Ty Cobb scored the only run of the game in the seventh inning when he came all the way home from second base on an infield single. Cobb also made three of Detroit's six hits and stole two bases. Ed Walsh pitched for Chicago.

Harvard-Yale Team Loses in Scotland

GLASGOW, Scot., July 29 (AP)—The combined Harvard-Yale track and field team, conqueror of Cambridge-Oxford, had to be content with two firsts in the Clyde Football Club's sports carnival, staged before 10,000.

The victories came in the high jump and relay, with A. R. Hall of Harvard winning his event with a leap of 6ft. 1in. with the aid of a one-inch handicap. A relay team composed of Milton Green, Carlisle Abell, Mills and Zellner covered the 4½ laps in 1m. 27.6s to beat Glasgow University and the Bella Houston Harriers.

Green could do no better than second in the invitation 120-yard dash, finishing a few inches behind D. Bell of the Marysville Harriers, who was clocked in 12s. flat. Third was Norman Cahners in the hammer throw. The Harvard weight man was off form, and tossed the hammer only 143ft. 2in., while D. Campbell, Glasgow policeman, won the event at 162ft. 9in., with the aid of a sizable handicap. In an exhibition Cahners got away with a toss of over 170 feet, although fouling slightly.

Although given a handicap of 55 yards, W. G. Woodland of Yale was last in a field of 12 in the two-mile run, won by P. Laidlaw of Edinburgh, a 45-yard-handicap man, in 9m. 16.2s. Robert Woodward of Harvard failed to place in the mile.

Voigt Wins Bald Peak Golf Tournament, 1 Up

MELVIN VILLAGE, N. H., July 29 (AP)—George Voigt, the former Walker Cup golf star, today was looking forward to the National Amateur Golf Championship in September with renewed confidence.

The tall New Yorker, who rarely has survived the early round bugaboo of the national, although he has won almost every title in the East, was at the top of his game again yesterday in capturing the Bald Peak Colony Club's first annual invitation tournament.

Voigt defeated Mark J. Stuart, former Metropolitan amateur champion, 1 up, with a birdie 4 on the 18th hole that gave him a medal round of 69, 3 under par. Voigt qualified with a 70, and consistently maintained a similar pace in his four matches, to win a tournament that golf observers hailed as an excellent tune-up for the national.

Jesse Sweetser and Francis Ouimet were among the star players who fell by the wayside in early rounds.

Ancient Yacht Whips Modern Watercraft

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., July 29 (AP)—The El Lagarto, apparently as sound as when she took to the water 13 years ago, is the first three-times winner of the ancient Gold Cup, emblematic of supremacy among power boats of 625-inch piston displacement.

Piloted by George Reis, Lake George and Pasadena, Calif., sportsman, the smooth-running boat with its six-cylinder motor outlasted the modernized craft of increased power and superchargers in the 32nd annual 90-mile test on Lake George, Saturday, with a total time of 1h. 38m. 24¾s.

Only El Lagarto and Hotsy Totsy II, driven by the grey-haired veteran Vic Kliesrath of South Bend, Ind., were left to battle it out when four other entrants either did not get in shape to get to the starting line or else were forced out along the gruelling test.

El Lagarto's average speed for the 90 miles was 55.056 miles an hour, compared to the record 60.866 it set at Detroit in 1933.

Two New York Experts Meet in Chess Tourney

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 29 (AP)—A match between two New York experts, A. E. Santasiere and Reuben Fine, was the center of attention today as the American Chess Federation Congress open tournament went into the seventh of 11 rounds.

To Fine, in quest of his fourth straight open crown, victory meant a "stolen lap" on his closest rival, Arthur Dake, Portland, Ore., who was idle with a bye. Fine has won five and tied one game, while Dake, who led the qualifiers in points, has won four and tied one.

Five draws and a bye have kept Santasiere's score down to 2½ points.

Yale Varsity Baseball Team Beats Hawaiians

HONOLULU, July 29 (AP)—The Yale University baseball team yesterday broke its losing streak and conquered the Hawaiians, a Honolulu town team, 6 to 0. Previously the university nine, en route to the Orient, had lost three consecutive games to local teams. The visitors were outhit 10 to 6, but four errors contributed much to the Yale victory.

Yale lost its third consecutive game, bowing to the Wanderers, 3 to 2, Saturday. Previously the university nine had been defeated by the Asahis, 4 to 1, and by the Braves, 6 to 4. The Yale schedule here calls for seven games, all against town teams. The Braves team is considered one of the strongest in the territory.

Cornell Retains Coaches

ITHACA, N. Y., July 29 (AP)—The retention of Romeyn Berry, former graduate manager of athletics, and all the present coaches was decided upon by Cornell University's new board of athletic policy at its first meeting Saturday. In advance of a formal announcement by the board, it was understood Berry would remain for one year as contact man between the old and new administrations. The board voted to retain the present coaching staff partly because it felt that the near-approach of a new term made it inadvisable to make any changes at this time.

American Forces Take All But One Of First Places

LUXEMBOURG, July 29 (AP)—A traveling American track and field team took first places in all except one event in a meet with 16 Belgians and 16 Luxembougs yesterday.

John Wolff of the New York A. C., starting his spurt too late, finished second in the 800 meter run, which was won by the Luexbourger Hemmer in 1m. 58 4 5s. Phil Cope of Los Angeles was an easy victor in in the first heat of the 110-meter hurdles, the final of which was canceled.

Eulace Peacock of the Shore Athletic Club, New Jersey, won the 100-meter dash in 10.4s., John Lyman of the Olympic Club took the shotput with a heave of 51ft. 3¾in.; and Cornelius Johnson of Compton Junior College, captured the high jump at 6ft. 1in.

Peacock also took the broad jump, leaping 24ft. 3 7-16ins. Ivan Fuqua of the University of Indiana annexed the 400-meter run in 49 1-5s.; Joe McCluskey of the New York A. C. led from the start to win the 5000-meter race in 15m. 11 2-5s. and Norman Bright of the Olympic Club was first in the 1500-meter run.

Lyman took the discus with a throw of 140ft. 9 7-8ins. and the relay race of 400, 300, 200 and 100-meter legs was won by an American team comprised of Tom Moore of the Olympic Club, Fuqua, Peacock and Cope. The time was 1m. 58 3-5s.

Sporting Around the Hub

English Women Tennis Stars to Visit Longwood

THE British Wightman Cup tennis players, scheduled to sail from England to New York this week to compete in the international match at Forest Hills, N. Y., will journey to Boston to compete in the United States doubles and mixed doubles tennis championships at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 17. New England tennis fans will appreciate this preview of the ranking English women just before they compete in the national singles at Forest Hills on Aug. 29 and following days.

The British team this year is composed of the following ranking players: Dorothy E. Round, No. 1; Katherine E. Stammers, No. 3; Phyllis Mudford King, No. 4; Freda James, No. 5; Nancy M. Lyle, No. 6, and Evelyn N. Dearman, No. 10. Miss Dearman and Miss Lyle and Miss Stammers and Miss James are far and away the best doubles pairs that England has, and they should go far in this country.

★ ★ ★

Close Swim to Boston Light—A 26-year-old Dorchester swimmer, Johnny Mullen, yesterday beat out his Charlestown rival, Joe Nunan, in a thrilling 10½-mile race from City Point to the famous Boston Light. It was a mighty close finish. In fact, the closest on record. Only 40 seconds separated the two leading rivals at the end of the swim, Mullen completing the test in 4h. 23m. 11s. Due credit should be given to Mullen's pilot, Dick Powers, who guided his charge through smoother waters. Mullen's time will go into the books as a record, since the old starting point at Charlestown has been abandoned.

Two other swimmers finished. They were Bill Hanley of Brighton, a post entry, and John Mercer of Fall River, the fourth and last finisher of the field of 19 starters.

★ ★ ★

Jaques Cup Final—Emery P. Stratton and Judge Joseph Monahan of Sandy Burr played brilliantly to win a 22-hole semi-final round match from Fred J. Wright Jr. and W. F. McPrail, and then outplay Rodney W. Brown and B. W. Estabrook of The Country Club, 3 and 2, in the final of the Jaques Cup golf tourney at the Clyde Park links yesterday.

★ ★ ★

Rhode Island Golfers Win—Bay State golfers finished a point and a half behind Rhode Island in the annual tri-state matches at the Metacomet Golf Club, Providence, yesterday. Rhode Island had 16½ points, Massachusetts 15 and Connecticut, the 1934 winner, scored 13½. Each state was represented by 10 golfers.

★ ★ ★

Archery Titles Change Hands—James Waterman, eastern states champion, was high scorer in the men's division of the third annual tournament of the Massachusetts State Archery Association at the Fessenden School, West Newton, yesterday. Waterman replaced William Long, while Hazel Wilson took the title from Doris Howe.

★ ★ ★

Walnut Hill Range Anniversary—Visitors from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut gathered at the Walnut Hill range of the Massachusetts Rifle Association in Reading yesterday to celebrate its sixtieth anniversary.

The day's feature event was the open free air rifle match, 20 shots at 200 yards on standard American target with any rifle, any sight, and from any position. Elliott Clemons of the Reading Rifle and Revolver Club won the event with a score of 177.

Babe Didrikson and Sarazen—At Oyster Harbors on Saturday Mildred Babe Didrikson and Gene Sarazen, the touring professional golfers, defeated Gene Anderson and Jean Bauer, 5 and 4, in an exhibition best-ball match before a gallery of about 200.

At Kennebunk Beach in Maine, the Didrikson-Sarazen pair did not fare so well, going down to defeat before Johnny Levison of Webhannet and Elmer Ward of Bauneg Peg by 4 and 3. A gallery of 500 watched the match. Levison shot the last nine holes in 30, five under par.

★ ★ ★

Here and There—Hyde Park Playground, for the eighth year in a row, won the City of Boston Park Department volleyball championship, defeating the Hub, 15—8, 15—5, in the final before 3000 spectators at the South Boston Stadium . . . Needham Boat Club carried off first place and the silver cup in the two-day regatta of the Eastern Division of the American Canoe Association on the Mystic Lakes, off the Winchester Boat Club . . . Malcolm W. Greenough's Lively Lady led the Eastern Yacht Club fleet in the race across Massachusetts Bay from Provincetown to Marblehead yesterday . . . Tom Pierce, 16-year-old Rutland golfing star, captured the Vermont state championship Saturday, defeating the veteran L. W. Mercer of St. Albans, former Vermont champion, in a brilliant 40-hole battle . . . Over 30 Bay State amateur golfers will compete in the tenth annual New England amateur golf championship, starting at the Worcester Golf Club on Wednesday.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	59	31	.656
Chicago	60	35	.632
St. Louis	55	36	.604
Pittsburgh	52	42	.553
Brooklyn	40	51	.440
Cincinnati	40	53	.430
Philadelphia	38	52	.422
Boston	24	68	.261

Results July 27

Brooklyn 6, New York 4.
Chicago 9, Cincinnati 8.
Chicago 12, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 10, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 5, Boston 0.

Results July 29

Philadelphia 4, Boston 1.
Boston 11, Philadelphia 10.
New York 6, Brooklyn 0.
New York 1, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 11, Cincinnati 7.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 4.

Templeton Hits Olympic Policy On Final Trials

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—America's chances of producing Olympic champions on foreign soil never will be realized, Coach R. L. "Dink" Templeton of Stanford declares, until the United States track and field committee for the games allows the men more time to train at the scene of the meet.

Templeton, known for his occasional pointed thrusts at some of the country's leading track officials, mentioned no names this time, but his warning was nevertheless sharp.

"The mistake always has been made," he said, "of holding the final American tryouts so late that the distance runners — and I mean everybody running farther than a 200-meter race cannot get in shape on the other side.

"Our representatives in all lines of sports are herded aboard chartered steamships, one of which took 14 days to cross the Atlantic, and are expected to be in shape when they get off the boat. The rest on shipboard doesn't hurt the sprinters, high hurdlers and field men, but it's disastrous for the distance runners.

"Look at Lloyd Hahn, one of the world's best half-milers in 1928. Nobody questioned his ability to make the team, or his right on it. He asked permission to be allowed to pay his own expenses over to Amsterdam so he could train two months in advance there. It wouldn't have cost the American committee a red cent for those two months, but they made him stay home to qualify for the team. As a result, he was lucky to finish in a race he should have won.

"The same thing is likely to happen to Norman Bright, a youngster in competition who set a new American record in the two-mile this year, the first time he ran the distance. Bright should walk away with the 5000-meters at Berlin, but he won't do it if he can't get over there long in advance to put in some good licks.

"Making outstanding men qualify is bad enough in itself, but when they hold the trials so late that likely champions suffer, that's out of reason."

Templeton said the committee should either hold separate trials for distance men or else hold them at a date "a month earlier at least, and then get them over as soon as they have qualified."

In the history of Olympics on foreign soil, the United States has won 11 firsts in distances of from 400 meters to the marathon. Five victors ran the 400, three the 800, two the 1500 and one the marathon.

American Aces Win Four First Places

HELSINGFORS, July 29 (AP) — A United States track and field team, competing for the second day against athletes of Finland and Japan, yesterday took four firsts and one second on a track made soggy by a drizzling rain.

A capacity crowd of 10,000 saw George Anderson of the San Francisco Olympic Club win the 100-meters race, beating the Japanese star Suzuki by 1½ meters in 10.6s. Elroy Robinson, also of the Olympic Club, took the 400-meters race and then turned in a sensational finish spurt to give the Americans a victory in the 1000-meters relay.

Henry Dreyer of Rhode Island State had a narrow win in the hammer throw and Knewell Ruthforth of Salt Lake City, handicapped by an injured knee, took second place in the high jump. The summary:

100 meters dash—won by Anderson, M. Suzuki, Japan, second; T. Sariola, Finland, third. Time—10.6s.

400 meters dash—won by Robinson, A. Rakkalainen, Finland, second; H. Makinen, Finland, third. Time—49s.

10,000 meters run—won by T. Loukola, Finland; Tamila, Finland, second; E. Kukkonen, Finland, third; K. Murakosa, Japan, fourth. Time—32m, 12.8s.

Running high jump—won by K. Kotkas, Finland; Rushforth, second; I. Reinikka Finland, third. Height—6ft. 3in.

16-pound hammer throw—won by Dreyer K. Annamaa, Esthonia, second; A. Koutonen, Finland, third. Distance—168ft. 8in

1000-meter relay—Won by United States (Jack Mauger, Olympic Club; Rushforth, Anderson, Robinson); Finland, second; Japan, third. Time—1m. 58s.

Wightman Cup Stars To Invade U. S. Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—Another week will see the start of a foreign, and particularly a British invasion which will enliven the remaining tournaments of the season, leading up to the United States singles championships at Forest Hills, which will include both men and women for the first time this year. It will begin with the sailing of the British Wightman Cup team, who will be escorted by Helen Hull Jacobs, the national champion, and will sail in the Majestic on Wednesday. This includes Dorothy E. Round, Katherine E. Stammers, Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King, Freda James, Nancy M. Lyle and Evelyn N. Dearman.

Frederick J. Perry, holder of the United States championship, and recent Wimbledon winner, will be the next of the invasion, and will be accompanied by another British star, though the latter will not be named until later this week, after the conclusion of the Davis Cup matches. There is also a strong possibility that Roderich Menzel, the ace of Czechoslovakia, will come over, as he has important business connections here, such as used to bring over Jean Borotra in past years.

American Association

Results July 27

Milwaukee 20, Louisville 3.
Minneapolis 8, Toledo 5.
St. Paul 7, Columbus 6.
Kansas City 3, Indianapolis 0.

Results July 28

Milwaukee 4, Louisville 1.
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 3.
Indianapolis 6, Kansas City 5.
Kansas City 11, Indianapolis 8.
Columbus 4, St. Paul 1.
Columbus 4, St. Paul 1.
St. Paul 7, Columbus 2
Minneapolis 22, Toledo 8.
Minneapolis 3, Toledo 0.

Gregory S. Mangin And Mrs. Arnold Win at Seabright

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 29—For the first time, after many years of striving, Gregory S. Mangin won the right to have his name placed on the Seabright men's singles bowl, when he defeated Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., in the final round of this year's invitation tournament on Saturday afternoon, after more than two hours and a half of play, by a score of 6—8, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5, by virtue of a rally similar to his final set rally against Frank A. Parker, in the semifinal round, after trailing at 3—1 in the final set.

R. Berkeley Bell, singles winner last year, and a finalist in two of the sections of the tourney, with Mangin in men's doubles and with Dorothy B. Andrus in mixed doubles, was compelled to default, as the result of a slight accident, and this gave these two finals to Frankie Parker and John Hope Doeg, whose performance this season brings him back into high class ranks once more after an absence of several years; and to Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, the former Marjorie K. Gladman, who was paired with John MacDiarmid. This is the third partner with which Mrs. Van Ryn has won the mixed doubles, as she was winner in 1931 with her nusband, and in 1933 with Bryan M. Grant Jr.

Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, the California sensation of the season, established herself as a potent factor in the coming Wightman Cup matches by swamping her final opponent, Gracyn W. Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., just as Helen Wills and Helen Jacobs have done in other years to similar opponents, galloping through the match in 20 minutes of play, 6—1, 6—0. Miss Wheeler managed to get 15 points in the first set, but only nine in the second, and the little Los Angeles player stormed the net with her vigorous forehand shots, holding the taller player on the defense most of the time.

The quality of the play in the final of the men's singles was hardly up to the standards which have prevailed in other final battles of the past, as both players had many lapses from control, and this lengthened out the play. Occasionally, one or the other would hit his stride briefly, with Hines using his service and deep driving as a means of advancing to the net, while Mangin was working his drop shots well, as his change of pace gave him opportunity for this. But not until the final set did the ultimate winner really hit his stride, and then he pursued the same tactics which defeated Parker, dashing up and down the court like a whirlwind and making remarkable placements from all sorts of positions, to win six of the last eight games for the match, ending with eight straight earned points.

Grant Tops Marston, 1 Up

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 29 (AP)—Robby Grant of Wethersfield, Conn., yesterday took the measure of the favorite, Max Marston of Philadelphia, 1 up, to avenge a defeat the former national amateur champion handed him four years ago and win the 18-hole final match of the Shenecossett men's invitation tournament. Never allowing himself to be headed, although he three times shot away a lead of one hole, the former New England amateur champion ended the match with a sparkling birdie 3 on the eighteenth hole after he had halved four preceding holes in a row to beat back Marston's closing challenge.

Major Regatta Honors Won By Canadian Crews

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., July 29 (AP)—Canadian oarsmen, after years of bowing to American invaders, held their heads high Saturday night after smashing international victories in the 53rd Royal Canadian Henley regatta. The home forces claimed all of the major prizes in the competition.

The Hamilton Leander eight, rebuilt from the 1932 boatload that placed third to the United States and Italy in the Olympic competition, climaxed the Canadian drive by defeating the New York Athletic Club, U. S. champions, in a thrilling battle. The Canadian crew won by half a length. Other high spots of the regatta were:

1. Charles (Chuck) Campbell's successful defense of his single sculls title in the face of a determined challenge by his Toronto Argonaut clubmate, Johnny Coulson.

2. The record of endurance set up by two Vancouver lightweights, Monty Butler and Johnny Dickinson, who between them won four events and placed third in another. They raced three times Saturday.

3. The Toronto Argonauts' winning of aggregate honors with 109 points against 57 for the defending champions, the Buffalo Westsides.

4. The feat of four Argo sweep oarsmen in winning the junior fours on Thursday, the intermediate, Friday, and the senior Saturday.

5. The rally of the senior forces of Buffalo who collected four victories on the final day and crowded other winners in nearly all events.

The triumph of Leanders for the Ned Hanlan Memorial Cup was a feature of the day. The New Yorkers pulled into an early lead, but at the quarter-mile marker the Leanders were even with them. Using a slow, powerful stroke, the Canadian crew pulled out front at a mile and held off the challenge of the New York crew at the finish. The Buffalo Westsides and the Detroit Boat Club finished in that order. The winning time was 7m., 14.4s.

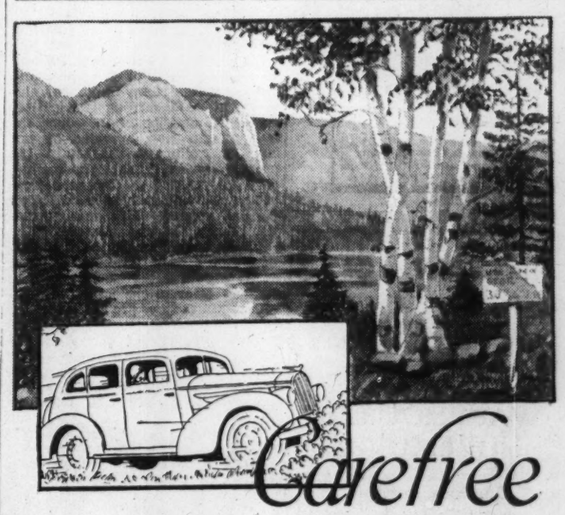
The Westsides took their fourth victory of the day by taking the senior 150-pound fours, finishing two lengths in front of St. Catherines in a driving finish, with Brockville far back in third place. The time was 8m. 33s.

Earlier the Westsides won the senior 140-pound fours, the senior 140-pound eights and the senior fours with coxswain. Buffalo was runner up in the senior fours and senior double sculls. The Argonauts won the fours and Campbell paired with Bill Reid to defeat Erwin Konrad, the sprint champ, and F. Wendel in 8m. 33s. The time for the fours event was 8m. 05.4s.

Campbell's single scull triumph was decisive enough to be convincing, although the young champion wandered off his course, fouled a few buoys and might have been beaten by Coulson if the latter had not sportingly slowed up while his clubmate was in difficulty.

England Off to Good Start

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 29 (AP)—England was off to a good start in the fourth cricket test match with South Africa Saturday, scoring a total of 357 runs for its first innings. R. W. V. Robins of Middlesex scored 108, including 10 fours. South Africa had scored three runs without loss when stumps were drawn for the day. The match is a critical one for England for a victory for South Africa would give the visitors the series. The South Africans have won one match and the other two were drawn. Five matches in all are scheduled.



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Solution to Junior Crossword

T	A	B	■	P	E	A
E	W	E	■	R	A	N
M	E	■	B	A	R	E
F	■	M	A	Y	■	M
E	T	O	N	■	P	O
S	I	T	■	P	A	N
T	E	E	■	I	R	S

My Country Houses in Austria

IF YOU should look at me you would never imagine that I had a lovely country house in a beautiful wood near Vienna. Grand chestnut trees, bristling with pink flowers, line the garden; heavily laden, richly scented lilac bushes mark all the paths; the road leading up to the door passes through an alley of light green birches and dark green pines.

You would be very much surprised and would probably say—to yourself, of course,—"Can a humble little man like that keep up such a grand country place?"

And when I told you that I had a dozen such establishments, your astonishment would rather increase my joy. It's nice to be cleverer than people think you are. It's like being one of my twins. When strangers ask them, "How much older are you than your sister?" and are told: "Oh, we're twins," they burst out in a storm of exclamations such as: "No! But that's not possible! Who would believe it!" And the children glow, for it is really a great achievement not merely to be a twin—but to be one and not look like it!.

* * *

IT'S THE SAME way with my getting up in the world. You would never suspect it. My shoes are often half-soled and my cuff-links are from a ten-cent store. But you can't judge from such things.

Why, I have a whole string of motorcars. More than I have neckties! And they are powerful cars, too—with a separate chauffeur for every car.

When I wish to go to one of my country homes, I merely pick up the receiver of my telephone, lying here on the desk beside me, rotate the dial and say to one of the managers, "Hello, I wish to go out to Ennersdorf this evening; when will the moter be ready?"

"Six o'clock," he answers.

That is exactly the right time, you see. The work of the day is over, Vienna is suffused with the cool of the evening, and the sun sends its genial rays slanting through the woods.

I admit the motor does not come to the door for me. I have to walk across Stadt-Park and up the Ring to Schiller-Platz to enter it. Nor is it for me alone. I share it with twenty-four companions who also have country houses and like to leave Vienna in the evening.

We drive down Schönbrunnerstrasse between rows of superb chestnut trees in full bloom, pass the Hapsburg palace of Maria Theresa, beleaguered by arboreal regiments, and then drive into the country.

* * *

BUT IT ISN'T really the country, for you can't tell where Vienna leaves off and the land begins. All the difference is that the streets turn into roads, the houses are a little rarer and the woods a little denser. Vines climb up the walls of attractive cottages, standing in the midst of gardens and orchards. Red flowers gleam from many windows. The road winds beside a foaming stream which we cross and recross on well-built little bridges. We ascend hills, traverse smooth, gently sloping meadows, hasten down into narrow valleys and circumvent an occasional crag, ever passing homes where people live amid trees and flowers.

About an hour from Vienna we come to a stream, a bridge and a giant old tree, and I get out. As the chauffeur says "good night" and starts to drive away, I tell him that I shall be expecting him at six in the morning.

I have reached my country home, but you can't see it. All about are low hills, covered with grass and crowned with woods. Here and there a pear tree stands out white against the green.

* * *

A PATH BRANCHES AWAY to the left. I follow it over an elevation, come to a rustic bridge, cross a stream, enter a forest and then suddenly come to a clearing where a house stands amid flowers. It is surrounded by a white birch fence. A brook flows about three sides of it and I have to cross a bridge to get to the door, beside which stand four great trees.

A white-aproned girl takes my knapsack and conducts me up stairs to a bright corner-room, supplied with electric light and running water—I wonder how they get up here in the wood. From one window I look up over the grassy hills; from the other, into the forest. There's an orange quilt on a white iron bed, a low Morris chair, an orange colored wardrobe with a sparkling mirror. A vase of many colored wild flowers stands upon the table. At the windows hang delicate white curtains with narrow orange ruffles.

Downstairs, the main room runs from one end of the house to the other, and is divided into three parts. One end is for dancing and contains a piano. The other is a breakfast room with tables and chairs of a gay, unconventional, rustic sort. In between is the dining room, with white tablecloths for solid, serious people. Special pictures are painted on the walls and changed from season to season. All is beautiful, cheerful, homelike and comfortable.

* * *

THERE IS STILL time to see the sunset. Then a meal is served with as much attention and care as though the people here had been expecting me for a month. After that I watch stars gleam down through dense and silent tree tops and finally a moon shines in through my open windows, as the little stream runs about the house, babbling me to sleep.

All of that almost within sight of St. Stephen's tower in Vienna.

And I have a dozen more such country houses. What a pleasant thought that is, as the autobus takes me back to town the next morning!

R. H. MARKHAM

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Moment Egyptian

SOME artists there are who paint with melody and harmony on keys and strings; some that paint with brush and color on taut canvases and empty walls; and some that paint on common paper with vibrant and swift words. I could have painted you with all three today—Girl in the Boston Public Library.

I stood on the great steps outside and considered. Shall it be the reference room, or shall it be another errand farther down the town? Then I felt myself gently turned, in and through the great bronze doors. How could I guess that I was walking straight up to you, oh, lovely moment? Walking up tawny marble steps; looking at tawny marble walls; twenty steps or more—up—up, lofty—like a temple. And then on the right-hand side, perfectly posed against the strong shaft on which the Sphinx crouches, You—Egyptian!

Ah, no, don't tell me! What if it is a lion? It makes no difference what others see. I saw a Sphinx. What if you are an American Girl in a slim black satin frock and a tweed coat as tawny as the marble all about you? What if your branching black hair that curls thick and low in a bang on your forehead is the hair you have brushed, or your mother before you brushed, in the days of your childhood beyond the Canadian Rockies? So small you sat, and so straight and still beneath that crouching figure of the past—the slimness of a black silhouette on a terra cotta vase. Time turned back for a moment in Boston this afternoon.

Only the blackness of you showed. The branching blackness of your hair, your brows, your eyes; the dull black wedge of satin that held the triangle of your throat and face; the heavy flat old locket on your breast; the long, slim, black rectangle on which your open book rested, table-wise, and at the base of which your satin sandals stood as in a pattern, primly, side by side; your long hands, pink-tipped, clasping the sides of your book; your lovely mouth mutely speaking in your wise young face.

Why were you waiting? What were you reading? Did you guess that, for an instant, for me you were a tableau the Library had staged; as it has set tubs of blue hydrangeas at the corners of the courtyard pool to catch the silver spray the fountain sends?

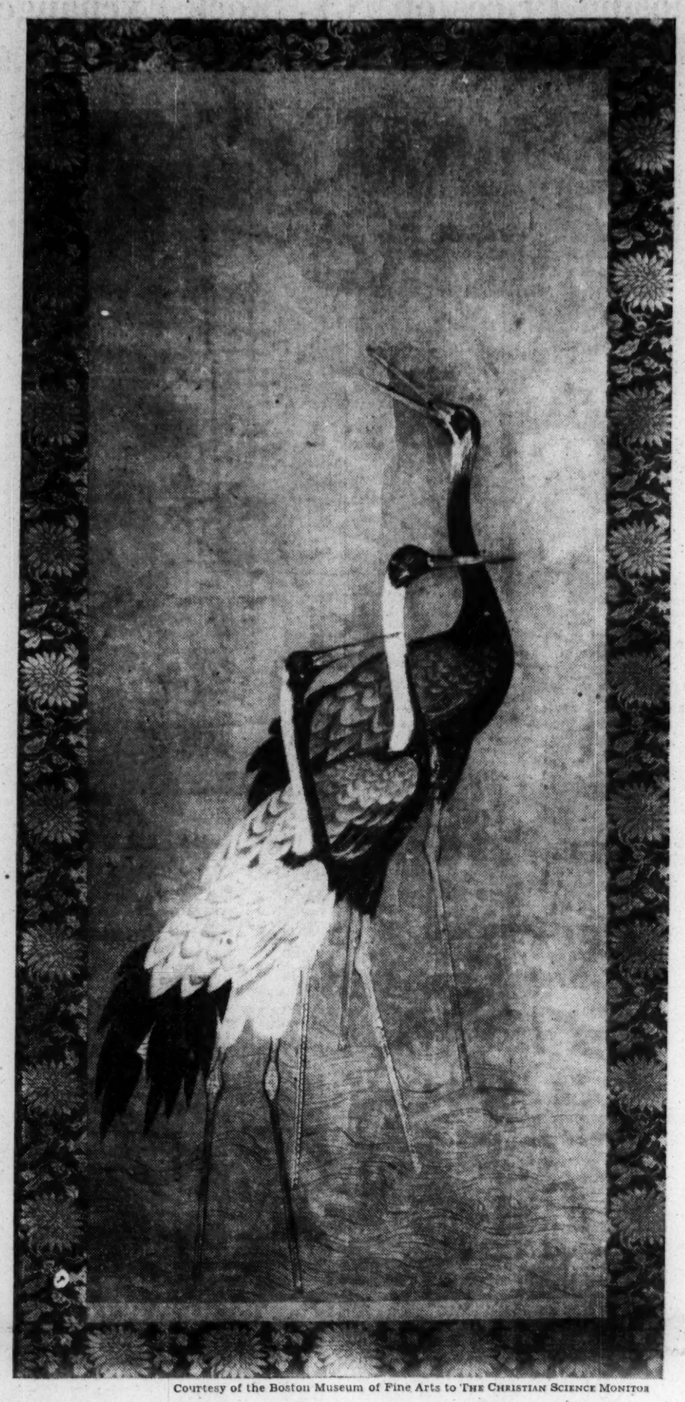
I pause, to tell you that you should be painted, sitting there—and discover that you, yourself, are a painter—and I long to place a full-length mirror up before you—Portrait of the Artist by Herself. I learn that we have come from the same country and that, after years of study, one master-teacher in one year has given you all you know; so I understand that in your heart you know that rather than being painted, you must paint.

Well, paint your pictures; then over them let me write this legend:

One Day in the Boston Public Library I was a vivid and glorious and enduring Work of Art, for I shall live forever in another's memory.

How dull the Abbey murals in the Library seem this afternoon!

F. D.



Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THREE STORKS: *By Mitsunobu of the Tosa School (Sixteenth Century)*

AS THE *kakemono* (scroll-picture) unrolls to achieve its full length, one may expect to see a depiction which reveals a bird, or animal or plant form. If it is a blossom, we may see the petals unfolding to full amplitude, disclosing the exquisite formation, the graceful lines, the delicate bearing. There are many such panels made by Japanese artists of the past, painstakingly painted on paper and then enclosed in a decorative fabric frame. "Three Storks" by Mitsunobu is an example of this devotion to naturalistic subjects. Carefully the painter has planned to stress the traits of this particular bird family; the plumage lines mount up progressively, like little waves brushed by a gentle wind. So placed that they establish a diagonal across the picture, they are beautiful viewed separately, or as a tastefully assembled group.

Traditional

WE ARE the poets now—our songs are fast
To our own times, as strong new leaves are part
Of living trees in spring,—out of the heart
Of our own times our songs are cast.

The urgent movement of the sap that filled
Ten thousand singing leaves, again has veined
And serrated each replica now stained
With fresh new colors our young hands have spilled.

JESSIE HUMES

Primroses

NO EVENING scents, I think, have the fascination of the delicate fragrance of the evening primroses, especially that of the commonest variety. Those pale moons irradiate the twilight with their sweet elusive perfumes. Like the flowers themselves, their scent as night draws in becomes full of mystery and holds our imagination captive. And the scent of limes, what an exquisite scent this is—as exquisite as the music of the trees. To me the loveliest music in the world is the music of the evening breeze in the lime trees on a July evening. Each one of us, I suppose, dreams their own dreams and reads their own thoughts in the wondrously varied music of trees. Just as with the music of bells. "He that hears bells will make them sound what he list; as the soul thinketh, so the bell clinketh." The sound of the wind amongst beeches is a glorious sound, deep, rich and full. It is magnificent, but it is a song of this earth. The music of limes is a far-away melody reaching to the stars.—ELEANOUR SINCLAIR ROHDE, in "The Scented Garden." (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

From a Highland Peat Bog

IT WAS a chilly afternoon with a touch of mist hanging about the town, dimming the windows slightly, and making my sitting-room look as if it needed something to brighten it. It was really not cold enough for a fire, yet a fire clearly seemed indicated. Suddenly, I had an idea, and going to a cupboard, dragged out a homely-looking newspaper bundle. Unwrapped, it disclosed a brown crumbling substance which gave forth a fine rooty smell. A peat! and all the way from a Highland peat-moss!

As the flames licked it the scent grew stronger, bringing with it a vision of bog-myrtle, and dry tussocky grass; heather, too, with the first pale bells breaking on it; and canna or bog-cotton, with little white banners blowing in the breeze. One could see the peat-moss, a long low stretch of ground, with Bheinn Bhreac, "The Brindled Mountain," behind, lifting its great scarred slopes to the skies, and beyond him, the even greater heights of Bhinnein Oir, "The Hill of Gold"; and Bheinn Shianteach, "The Fairy Mountain." There was even a murmur of water running over stones, the crying of birds, and the humming of bees, as the little peat burned away in the grate. It was a long distance from its native soil, however. A stretch of sea, a tongue of land and a broad Sound lay between, to say nothing of the miles winding across the island to where the peat bog spread its wild expanse.

I could picture the long journey made before the peat eventually reached my hearth. First, it would be carried in a creel with a lot of other peats, to where a cart was waiting on the roadside; then it would be added to the stack at the gable end of a cottage to await a favorable opportunity for dispatch. Wrapped in many folds of newspaper, and well labeled, it would eventually be confided to the care of "Peter the Post," and go jogging between the hills in his old trap, behind the gray horse that knew the route as well as his master did. There would be herds of deer, fairylike creatures, grazing on the slopes, and Highland cattle, shaggy, yellow beasts, on the roadside, both completely undisturbed by the passing of Peter. Sun and shadow would change the appearance of the countryside every two minutes, and over all would be immense quiet. How well I could picture the journey even to the grinding of stones under the trap-wheels!

After a night in the post office, which was also a store, and therefore redolent of bacon and cheese, and other cleanly provisions, such as tar and flour and soap, there would be a trundling ride down to the pier. As likely as not, it would be raining, but still a group of people would huddle round the piermaster's office and wave good-by to the folks on board. Then the shore with its clachan of low white houses would recede, and the trees fade from the sky line and the home of the little peat be lost forever, while the steamer rolled its way past the island of Gigha, and on and on, up to the head of West Loch Tarbert where a flock of wild swans swam in still green waters.

There, at the pier, another phase of the journey began; this time by land, across to Tarbert, Loch Fyne. Then a long sail down Loch Fyne, through the Kyles of Bute, and so into the Clyde, where at last my peat reached its final destination to bring me, on this chilly day, a dream of the mild west coast in the magic of summer weather.

E. P.

Nocturne

AND when the evening mist clothes the riverside with poetry, as with a veil, and the poor buildings lose themselves in the dim sky, and the tall chimneys become campanili, and the warehouses are palaces in the night, and the whole city hangs in the heavens, and fairyland is before us—then the wayfarer hastens home; the working man and the cultured one, the wise man and the one of pleasure, cease to understand, as they have ceased to see, and Nature, who, for once, has sung in tune, sings her exquisite song to the artist alone, her son and her master—her son in that he loves her, her master in that he knows her.—JAMES MCNEILL WHISTLER, in "Ten O'Clock."

Bridge at Night

WEARING
all her diamonds,
the river-bridge looks down
into the ebony mirror
beneath.

IRENE STANLEY

In the Peony Moon

SUMMER in China begins in the fourth moon. In Peking, street hawkers sell little red cherries like children's rosy cheeks, and mauve roses, dewy wet, from which Chinese housekeepers make a delicious jam.

Then every garden is at its loveliest, wide awake at last. Nature rewards the Chinese love of flowers with a gift for growing them. Bushes, shrubs, even trees, forget to follow their original intent and bend to the will of the Oriental gardener; yielding to him an almost wifely submission. The geranium in an old tomato tin blooms generously for the poor boatwoman who lovingly tends it. The New Year narcissus unfolds its star-petals from the cracked cup of the humblest coolie. A clump of asters grows in the stony ground beside his sentry-box for the policeman who waters them in full uniform with his tea pot. . . .

Throughout China the fourth moon begins the fashionable season for garden parties, and the great event everywhere is the opening of the peonies, for the peony in China is King of Flowers, and used to be called "the ornament of Empire." When these favourites reach perfection, the President of the Republic himself sends to privileged guests invitations for a "peony-viewing." . . .

When formal greetings are over, guests are free to wander through the Palace gardens, where the flowers appear as beautiful pictures most beautifully framed. We cross zig-zag bridges over ponds with shimmering gold-fish, like streaks of fire. We pause in open pavilions whose roofs are draped with wisteria. Here and there, long purple-blue sprays hang as a curtain, staining the sunlight as it passes through. A mauve carpet of fallen petals covers the marble floor. Above our heads, the bees in the blossoms make a sound like the drone of the sea in a shell.

Slowly, stopping often to admire each new vista, we proceed to the throne of the King of Flowers, the grey rock-gardens where fantasy runs riot in stone, the terraces faced with yellow-glazed tiles splintering into sunbeams. Here the plants are set out in stately rows, showing how well those Chinese gardeners of long ago understood the value of contrast: pink against green, grey against rose-colour, the grouping of feathery bamboos as a background, the dark note of twisted pines, all arranged to enhance the perfect blooms, sun-drenched through the trees,—themselves sun-filled cups. . . .

"Wonderful, are they not?" says a Chinese gentleman at our elbow. "Remember, the peony has long been a cult in my country, and these plants you see here have been carefully tended for hundreds of years to bring their blossoms to perfection."—From "The Moon Year," by JULIET BREDON and IGOR MITROPHANOW. (Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh.)

Beautifying the Wayside

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN walking in that lovely countryside, the Lake District of England, some travelers came upon a little lane on one side of which stood tiny cottages. Within a few feet of these, on the opposite side of this narrow road, there had previously been a ditch and an ugly wall, but this unprepossessing outlook had been transformed and out of the scant material at hand the cottagers had cultivated a beautiful garden. A tiny stream trickled musically into a pool, ferns and flowers grew luxuriantly, the wall was clothed with many varieties of clinging plants, and a strip of smooth turf enriched the whole, all telling their own story of constant, loving care.

Did it not seem right to beautify the living quarters of men and women, when all the district around was so majestic in scenic loveliness? And since there is abundance of beauty in the world, should we not strive to overcome the beliefs of limitation, greed, and fear that would place us in uncongenial circumstances?

We learn in Christian Science that the real environment of man is good, for man lives, moves, and has his being in infinite Love, God. Therefore good actually constitutes man's surroundings; and there is a way out of conditions which are not good, not necessarily by change of location, but by change of thought. The cottagers referred to above did not change their location; they changed their outlook upon it, so blessing themselves and all who passed by.

Many have now accepted the fact that they live in a mental universe, and not a material one. This fact obviously necessitates a mental method of approach to every problem; but the finite, human intellect is wholly inadequate to meet the needs of the world, and so cannot offer a solution, or healing, for these problems. They must look for aid to higher means than the human.

Christian Science offers the only true solution of human problems because it enthrones God as infinite Mind, as fixed Principle, in whom intelligence, wisdom, and government are vested. Mary Baker Eddy penned some of the sublimest words when she wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

In the light of that scientific truth we see that the approach to every problem should be through spiritual thinking, and from the standpoint of divine perfection. This process dissolves belief in wrong conditions and proves false belief to be hallucination, the imagining of a carnal so-called mind which, St. Paul says, "is enmity against God" (Romans 8:7). Whatever is not divinely true is not real, and it is our daily duty to disprove false testimony. Is this not what Christ Jesus did? Wherever the material senses presented a picture of sickness or disease, he, basing his thoughts on the allness of God and the manifestation of good, refused to accept hallucinations as real conditions, and before his unswerving, unqualified allegiance to the truth, the pictures of misery disappeared. They were proven to be as substanceless as dreams.

Upon the same basis that Christ Jesus wrought his mighty works, Christian Scientists are working out their problems today. For many students "the desert" has blossomed "as the rose" (Isaiah 35:1), and, like the cottagers who by persevering in their efforts developed a beautiful outlook, these students demonstrate true conditions not for themselves only, but also for every receptive heart which comes within the radius of their thoughts and activities.

The following is an illustration of this. Some years ago the writer, while working for a large business concern, was faced with the disagreeable task of writing out notices of termination of employment to several hundred men, the reason for dismissal being slackness of trade. She did as required, all the while declaring the truth about man's employment, knowing that all right activity is the reflection of the omni-active Mind and that it can never be brought to a standstill.

Much prayerful thought was given to the problem, but error seemed to deepen until, a day or two later, she too was told that her services would be no longer required. She and a friend continued to declare the truth about the situation, and within a few days her notice was withdrawn. Affirmative prayer was continued for the situation, and great was the gratitude and happiness of these students when the other notices, too, were withdrawn, a large order having been received by the firm.

Wherever one may be there are unlimited opportunities for doing God's work, and the blessing that accrues from every task accomplished in His name is far reaching in its effects.

In "No and Yes" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 3), "How good and pleasant a thing it is to seek not so much thine own as another's good, to sow by the wayside for the wayweary, and trust Love's recompense of love." "Sow by the wayside." Strew the flowers of smiles and little kindnesses; give refreshing drafts of encouragement; cover the barren walls of lovelessness and limitation with the beautifying mantle of love; root out the thorny beliefs of churlish reticence, perverseness, greed, and hardness of heart, that the fronds of fellowship may unfold; then "the wayweary" will lift their hearts in praise to God for His tender love to His children.

Scenes in Lacquer

(TAKEN FROM A GROUP OF SHANSI CHESTS)

The Phoenix

STANDING with their honored tutor
Beside the echoing stream
Where dark rocks and pale willows,
Softly reflected,
Hover upon the water,
Two small boys
With fly-whisks in their hands
Hear in the fragile air
A whirring sound
Like a chord of windsong:
And lo,
Up-pointing in delighted awe,
They see
A sacred phoenix flying.

Toilette

IN A gown of jade brocade,
The lovely Empress
Sits in her pavilion
On the pine-cool mountain,
While a courtier, crimson-clad,
Kneels before her
With a golden headdress
Upon a jet-black tray,
And an old chamberlain
Holding a solemn staff
Summons two graceful
Ladies-in-waiting.

Theatrical

ON A rich veranda
Of their summer palace—
Prismatic with breezes—
The Emperor and Empress
Sit in jeweled state,
As two actors,
Garbed in clarion hues,
Dance to weaving rhythms
Beneath a monstrous willow,
And chant an ancient legend
In exotic voices.

Fast Rhythm

RED-CLAD,
Four bold warriors
Flash on snow-white horses
With scarlet spears outstretched.
While the great king
Waves a dragon banner
From the mountainside.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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Listed Stock Quotations

Many New Highs for Year Made in Today's Stock Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Prices Continue To Point Upward In Active Market

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—The rails led the stock market on another upward push today, and the steels, communications and scattered specialties joined in the celebration.

Numerous issues registered new highs for the year or longer, with the majority of gains ranging from 1 to 2 or more points. The close was strong. Transfers approximated 1,750,000 shares.

Among the principal share gainers, at new 1935 tops, were American Telephone, Western Union, Pacific Lighting, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel common and preferred, Bethlehem, Sharon Steel Hoop, National Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, American Car & Foundry, Bridgeport Brass, Electric Boat and Studebaker.

Other forward movers included N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Pacific, American Can, International Telephone, International Harvester, Case and Consolidated Gas.

Virtually all of the leaders finished at about their best levels for the session and the turnover was around the largest since May 28, last.

Wall Street men said they found week-end trade and industrial reports about a standoff so far as market sentiment was concerned.

Observations of the magazine Steel were rather reassuring, brokers said. It stated, "Users are anticipating requirements for larger tonnages and further ahead."

Considerable importance was attached to the survey's note that steelmakers themselves are increasing stocks of raw steel.

The generally firm condition of the industry was borne out all the more, analysts felt, in that recent gains have been scored at a time when automobile makers "shut down or prepared to suspend for vacations and midyear inventories."

Wall Street gave close attention to estimates that crop damage in the West had modified the outlook for large grain shipments.

It was pointed out that, although the railroads are expected to haul more grain than a year ago, the prospective movement may be considerably less than was anticipated a short time ago.

In the foreign exchange market the pound sterling opened ⅝ of a cent lower at $4.95⅞. The guilder was up .70 of a cent to 67.80 cents, while the French franc was up .01 of a cent at 6.61½ cents.

Bonds Improve

Values in the bond market showed a fairly general tendency toward improvement today, though the trading volume remained at a rather low level in virtually all groups.

The relatively quiet demand for offerings of speculative quality was viewed in trading quarters as evidence of some diversion of funds recently attracted to the issues of the market to equities, which have been moving upward at a steady rate in recent weeks.

Today, however, witnessed a considerable degree of firmness in second-grade rails under selective buying. Southern Pacific 4½s rose 1⅜ points to 75½; fractional gains appeared in St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Prime corporate issues were well supported, American Telephone 5s worked ahead half a point to 113¼, and small advances featured Goodyear 5s at 104⅞, Pennsylvania General 4½s at 108⅝, Standard Oil of New York 4½s at 103⅝, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s at 98½.

Italian loans felt renewed pressure, the government 7s falling back to 67⅞ for a loss of more than 2 points. German 5½s yielded ¾ at 22¼, while other foreign obligations were steady.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; rails lead list in brisk advance to new high for year.

Bonds: Improved; carrier issues gain.

Curb: Steady; specialties in demand.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; guilder rallies.

Cotton: Lower; favorable weather; lower cables.

Sugar: Steady; Cuban buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; profit-taking; slackened demand.

Corn: Weak; belated July liquidation.

Cattle: Improved; fed steer top 11.90.

Hogs: Strong to 10 cents up; top $10.85.

Foreign

London—Trading continued quiet on the Stock Exchange today due chiefly to vacation influences. Gilt-edged securities, transatlantic issues, and home industrials were mostly firmer, while home rails remained steady. German bonds and oil shares weakened, and mining shares developed irregularity as Rubber issues were uncertain. The market closed irregular.

Paris—The quiet and irregular session on the Bourse today was marked by firmness in rentes and a decline in Royal Dutch shares. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—After a quiet opening, the Boerse developed a cheerful tone with I. G. Farbenindustrie advancing one point. The market closed firm.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Allegheny Steel com. (25c), pf.
American Steel Foundries pf.
Borden Co. com. (40cQ)
Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
Crown Cork & Seal com.
Deere Co. pf (20c acc.)
Inland Steel com. (50cQ)
Max Dept. Stores com. (40cQ)
U. S. Steel pf. (50c)
Wesson Oil and Snowdrift pf.
Van Raalte Co. 1st pf (1.75Q)

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	July 29	July 27
114	110	Abraham & S pf	10	113½	113½		
62½	51	Acme Steel	500	61	61	61	61½
7¼	4¼	Adams Express	2200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
91	84⅝	Adams Exp pf	50	91	91	91	
26	28	Adams Millis	300	31	30¼	30¼	31
11⅞	8	Addressograph .15b	9500	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11½
12½	4½	Advance Rumely	600	12¾	12	12½	12¾
149¾	104⅝	Air Reduction	400	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼
1¾	¾	Airway Elec App	200	1	1	1	
20⅛	15½	Alaska-Juneau .60f	3800	16	15¾	15¾	15⅝
12¾	6⅝	Alleghany pr pf (h)	300	10¾	10⅛	10¾	
1⅞	¾	Alleghany Cor (h)	1200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
7	2⅜	Alle pf ww xxx (h)	600	4¼	4	4¼	3⅞
30⅛	21	Alleghany Steel	4800	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	29¾
161½	125	Allied Chem	900	162	160¼	162	159
127½	122½	Allied Chem pf	100	127	127	127	
6¼	3¼	Allied Stores	2200	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛
27¼	13	Allis Chalmers	5600	27	26¼	26½	26¾
20¼	14	Alpha Port Cem	800	18⅛	18	18	18
61⅞	49	Allied Stores pf	1500	60½	60½	60½	60¼
3⅜	2⅛	Amal Leather	1100	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
70¾	48½	Amerada	400	64	61⅞	64	65¼
57¾	41½	Am Ag Ch Del	600	48½	47	48	46¼
29	13½	Am Bank Note	2200	27¼	27	27½	27⅛
17¾	6½	Am Crystal Sug	1700	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13⅝
127½	57⅜	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	100	116	116	116	118
75	75	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	10	75½	74⅞	74⅞	
37	21	Am Brake S&F	400	37⅜	36¼	37½	36⅞
23½	10	Am Car & Fdry	2200	24	21½	24	21
55	25½	Am Car & F pf	1100	55⅞	53¼	55⅞	
14⅜	8	Am Chain	800	14	14	14	14
96	66	Am Chicle	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	
33¼	22½	Am Com Alcohol	400	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝
3	⅝	Am Encaustic (h)	1100	1½	1	1	1⅛
5¾	2¾	Am European	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
5½	2	Am & For Pow	15500	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
33⅜	14	Am & For Pow pf	4500	33½	32	33½	33⅛
26½	12	Am & For Pow 6	3500	26¾	25½	26¾	26
10⅛	3½	Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	10⅛	10	10	10⅞
12	8¼	Am Hawaiian	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	
27¾	17	Am Hide & L pf	200	23½	23	23½	
35¾	29½	Am Home Pr	2500	35¾	35⅜	35⅝	35¾
8½	4½	Am International	600	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8½
20¾	9	Am Locomotive	3100	17⅞	16¾	17⅞	16⅝
57½	32	Am Loco pf	600	57¾	56	56	55½
9¾	4¼	Am Mach & Met	100	9	9	9	9¼
21⅜	13½	Am Metal	3200	21	20¾	21	
24⅝	18½	Am Mach & Fdry .80	2400	24⅜	23⅞	24¼	24
4½	1⅜	Am Power & Lt	18000	4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
26⅞	8⅜	Am P&L 5% pf	8400	26½	25⅞	26½	26¼
31¼	10⅝	Am P&L 6% pf	9500	31	30	30½	30⅝
17	10½	Am Radiator	13600	17	16¾	17	16¾
152½	130½	Am Radiator pf	100	152½	152⅜	152½	
24½	15⅜	Am Rolling Mill	7800	24¼	23½	24¼	23⅝
9½	4½	Am Seating	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
24⅝	18½	Am Sum Tobacco	400	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜	
26¾	20	Am Shipbuilding .80e	200	24¼	22⅜	22⅜	
47½	31⅛	Am Smelt & Ref	4500	44⅜	42⅞	43⅞	44
117	103	13½b Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	116	115	116	
76	63	3f Am Snuff	300	75⅛	75	75⅛	75
96½	72½	5 Am Tobacco	1500	98	97¾	98	97
100	74¾	5 Am Tobacco B	2400	100	99½	100	99⅜
19	12	Am Steel Fdries	900	19	18⅛	18⅞	18⅜
106	88	2 Am Steel F pf	90	106	103	106	106
43	33½	2f Am Stores	300	37½	37¼	37½	37¾
131⅞	98⅞	9 Am Tel & Tel	4400	131⅞	129½	131⅝	129½
2	½	2 Am Sugar Ref	2500	55⅛	54¾	54⅞	55½
19⅜	9	Am Typ F pf (h)	100	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
14⅞	7⅛	1 Am Wat W & E	7500	12	11⅝	12	11⅞
74¼	48	6 Am Wat1pf	100	72	70¼	70¼	
9¾	4⅞	.. Am Woolen	600	9¼	9	8⅝	8⅞
51½	35½	5f Am Woolen pf	800	47½	45	47	45
1¾	⅝	.. Am Writ Pap (h)	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6½	2¼	.. Am Wr P pf (h)	200	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5⅞	2¼	.. Am ⅝inc Lead&S	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
48	31	.. Am ⅝inc L&S pf	500	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
18⅛	8	.. Anaconda Cop	15400	16½	16¼	16¼	16½
25	16⅛	.. Anaconda Wire	600	23	22⅞	23	22¼
17¾	12½	.60 Anchor Cap	800	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
3½	2⅛	A P W Paper	100	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7¾	3½	.. Andes Copper	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
50	36	1f Archer Daniels	400	50⅝	49⅝	50⅛	49
122¼	118¼	7 Archer Dan pf	100	119	119	119	
107½	97	7 Armour Del pf	200	103	100	103	106¾
6¼	3¼	.. Armour Ill	2500	4	3⅞	4	4
70¾	55½	6 Armour Ill pr pf	1700	63	62	63	62
110	85	.. Armour Ill pf	100	100	100	100	
6¾	4	.. Arnold Constable	400	6¾	6	6⅝	
7¾	3¾	1¾f Artloom Corp	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
28⅜	16½	.50 Armstrong Cork	6800	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	27½
13⅜	7½	.. Asso Dry Goods	7000	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13¼
100	80½	.6g Asso Dry G 1pf	500	100½	100	100½	
56⅞	35¾	2b Atchison T&SF	4800	57	54⅞	57	55⅜
91	66⅝	5 Atchison pf	600	90	89⅞	90	
37¼	19½	.. Atl Coast Line	800	23½	22½	23½	22¼
9½	6	.. Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
28	21⅜	1 Atl Refining	4200	23¼	23	23¼	23
44½	32¾	2 Atlas Powder	400	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38
112½	106¾	6 Atlas Powder pf	20	112½	112½	112½	
29¾	15	.. Auburn Auto	1800	24¾	23⅝	24½	22⅝
63	35½	2 Austin Nichol A	10	40	40	40	
3¼	2¾	.. Aviation Corp Del	2400	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
		—B—					
6⅜	1½	.. Baldwin Loco (h)	48600	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	3⅝
26¼	7½	.. Baldwin Lo pf (h)	8900	20¾	20	20¾	20
15	7½	.. Balt & Ohio	4400	13⅝	12⅜	13⅜	12½
7⅞	3⅛	.. Balt & Ohio pf	900	8⅝	14½	15¾	14¼
45¾	36⅛	21½ Bangor & Aross	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	45½
5⅜	3¼	.. Barker Bros	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
41½	22	.. Barker Bros pf	30	48	48	48	
50⅜	37½	.50 Bayuk Cig	300	43½	43½	43½	
10⅜	5⅞	.. Barnsdall A	2500	8½	8¼	8⅜	8½
19	14½	.50b Beatrice Cream	100	15½	15⅝	15⅞	
13½	11½	.50b Belding Hem	400	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12½
18	11⅞	.. Bendix Aviation	9800	17½	17¼	17½	17⅜
19⅜	15½	1½ Beneficial Ind Ln	400	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
47⅜	34	7 Best & Co	700	47¾	47½	47⅞	
257⅜	211⅝	.. Bethlehem Steel	20400	27¾	26⅝	27⅜	26
94½	55¾	1¾ Beth Steel pf	1500	94½	91¾	93½	90¾
26¼	14¾	1b Bigelow Sanford	120	22¼	21	22¼	20½
13⅞	9⅜	.. Blaw Knox	1700	12⅜	12	12⅜	12⅛
112	102¼	7 Bloomingdale pf	70	108½	108½	108½	108½
72½	28¼	.. Blumenthal pf	20	62½	62½	62½	64
10	6⅛	.. Boeing Airplane	1500	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼
59⅞	39⅝	3 Bohn Alum & Br	600	46½	46¼	46½	46¼
100	90	4f Bon Ami A	20	100	99½	100	98¾
26⅝	21	1.60 Borden	4200	26½	25½	26⅛	26
47⅜	8¼	1½ Borg Warner	4800	47⅝	45¾	47⅝	45½
7½	3¾	.. Boston & Maine	100	5	5	5	
38¼	24½	2 Briggs Mfg	4400	38¼	37½	38	37½
13⅜	8½	.40 Bridgeport Braces	1200	13¾	12⅝	13¾	11⅞
25⅜	23¼	3 Briggs & Strat	800	25¼	24⅝	25¼	43⅝
36¼	30⅝	22f Bristol Myers	100	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
44⅛	36½	3 Brooklyn Man T	1800	40¾	40⅜	40¾	41⅝
99½	90	6 Brooklyn M T pf	100	99	99	9	
7½	1¾	.. Brooklyn Queens	100	2	2	2	
31⅞	14	2 Brooklyn U Gas	500	20½	20½	20½	
65	43	5 Brooklyn Un Gas	100	63½	63½	63½	
6⅞	3⅜	.. Brunswick Balke	400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
8⅜	4¼	.. Bucyrus Erie	400	7¼	7	7⅛	7⅛
15	8¾	.. Bucyrus Erie pf	900	13½	13	13	13⅜
5¼	3¼	.. Budd Mfg	2200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅝
40⅜	23	.. Budd Mfg pf	400	39	38½	39	
5¼	2½	.. Budd Wheel	15000	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝
18¼	8¾	.. Bullard	800	17¼	16¾	17⅛	17½
13⅞	8¾	.. Bulova Watch	1800	7½	7	7¼	7
17¾	13¼	.60 Burroughs Add	1400	17	16½	17	16⅝
3½	1	.. Bush Term (h)	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	
22½	12	.. Bush T Bldgs pf ct	20	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
2¾	1⅛	.. Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
70⅜	11⅜	.. Byers	900	16½	15⅞	16½	16
66	32	.. Byers pf	100	55¾	55	55¾	55½
		—C—					
42½	33	1½ Calif Packing	2400	34	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜
1⅛	¼	.. Callahan Z & L	300	½	½	½	½
4½	2½	.. Calumet & Hecla	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	
22⅜	7½	.40b Campbell Wy&C	500	21½	20¾	21½	20¾
16⅜	8¾	.40 Canada Dry	900	10½	10¼	10½	
13¾	9⅜	.. Canadian Pacific	1800	10⅜	10	10⅜	10⅛
36	30	2 Cannon Mills	500	34	33⅞	33⅞	34
10¼	4⅜	.. Capital Admin	300	10½	10¼	10½	
95	85	5 Caro C&O st	10	94	94	94	
68⅝	45¾	.. Case Thresh	2900	69⅝	68¼	68½	68⅛
104½	83½	4 Case Thresh pf	30	104	103½	104	103
54¼	36½	1f Caterpillar Trac	1900	54¾	53¾	53¾	54¼
35⅝	19½	.. Celanese Corp	1500	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	27¼
4⅞	1⅞	.. Celotex Co (h)	700	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3
4¾	1¼	.. Celotex vtc (h)	200	3½	3¼	3¼	
33⅜	11¼	.. Celotex Co pf (h)	140	30¼	29⅜	30¼	29½
29	22¼	1½ Central Aguirre	300	25	24¼	25	24¼
55½	34	.. Central RR of NJ	1900	47	43¼	47	
12⅜	6¼	.. Century Ribbon	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
63¾	38¾	4 Cerro de Pasco	3500	59	58½	58½	59⅜
6⅜	3⅜	.. Certain-Teed	4000	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	5¾
4⅝	2⅜	.. Certain-T pf	70	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
44⅞	36	3 Chesapeake Corp	1200	44½	43½	44½	42¾
45⅜	37½	2.80 Ches & Ohio	2500	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	45⅝
110	85	.. Chi&GtWpf (h)	300	23¼	23¼	23¼	
26⅜	11	1½ Chi Mail Order	800	26¾	26¼	26⅜	25½
5⅜	1¾	.. Chi & North (h)	500	2¾	2	2⅜	2
4¾	¾	.. Chi Mil St P&P	700	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10⅜	3⅝	.. Chi & N pf (h)	300	6	5½	6	5½
9¾	4⅜	.. Chi Pneu Tool	200	9½	9¼	9½	9¾
44¼	20	.. Chi Pneu T pf	500	42¼	41¾	42	42
2⅜	¾	.. Chi R I & P (h)	200	1	1	1	
4	1¼	.. ChiRI 6pf(h)	100	1½	1⅜	1¼	
4½	1¾	.. Chi RI pf (h)	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
29¾	25½	2 Chickasha Cot O	100	27	27	27	26⅞
7½	3½	.. Childs Company	100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
59⅜	31	1f Chrysler	25000	60	58¾	59¾	59⅜
35¾	27⅛	1f Cleve Gr Br Co	1200	34¾	34¼	34⅝	34½
24⅞	20	2 City Ice & Fuel	300	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
100	87	6½ City Ice & F pf	50	98	97½	97½	
17⅜	12¼	.80 Clark Equipment	1300	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16⅜
28½	20	1 Cluett Peabody	900	21	20¼	21	20¾
228	161⅞	.. Coca Cola	800	228½	226½	228	
18½	15⅝	.50 Colgate-Palm-P	6000	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	18⅛
105½	101	6 Col-Palm P pf	500	104¼	104	104¼	
24⅜	9	.. Collins & Aikman	3500	24⅜	24	24½	24½
101½	69¾	7 Collins & A pf	20	99	99	99	
5½	⅞	.. Colo F & Ir (h)	1000	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
28½	5	.. Colo F&I pf (h)	70	16	14⅞	16	15
19⅝	10¾	.. Colo & Southern	30	17	16¾	17	
8¼	3⅜	.. Columbia Gas	4900	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
75¾	35½	6 Columbia G pf A	300	74⅜	74	74	
81	34½	1f Columbia Pic vtc	2000	74½	73¼	73¾	74¾
94	67	4 Colum Carb vtc	300	91½	90½	91	
48⅝	39½	2 Comm Credit	2500	48	47⅜	47¾	48
68¼	56¼	2f Comm Inv Tr	2000	66½	65¼	66½	65¼
115½	111	3½ Comm I Tr cv pf	500	112½	112¼	112½	
99¼	98	4¼ Comm I Tr 6½%	1500	98⅞	97⅞	98	98½
23⅞	17⅝	.60f Comm Solvents	4500	20⅜	20¼	20¾	20⅜
1¾	¾	.. Comwlth & So	4500	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
53⅜	29¼	3 Comwlth &S 6pf	700	50	49¾	50	50
14⅞	9	.. Congress Cigar	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	
37⅜	27	1.60 Congoleum Nairn	900	37⅜	37	37	36⅞
7½	3¼	.. Consol Flim Ind	300	4	4	4	
22⅞	14¼	1.25g Consol Flim I pf	200	16	15¾	15¾	16
10⅛	7	.. Consol Cigar	900	8	7¾	8	
27¼	15⅞	1 Consol Gas	22000	27¼	26½	27¼	26⅞
99¾	72⅛	5 Consol Gas pf	400	98¾	98¾	98¾	
3	1½	.. Consol Laundries	900	3½	3	3⅜	2⅞
10½	6½	.. Consol Oil	6000	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
1⅜	⅝	.. Consol Textile	300	⅝	½	½	⅝
82	71	1½ Con Cig ppf ww	10	78⅞	78½	78½	
13⅝	8¾	.. Container A	2000	11¼	10½	10⅝	11
5½	2⅞	.. Container B	3500	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅞
2⅞	1¼	.. Cont Baking A	100	2¼	2	2⅛	
1¼	⅝	.. Cont Baking B	700	1	⅞	⅞	
91⅛	62¾	2.40 Cont Can	1000	89¼	88⅛	89¼	88½
10⅜	7	.30b Cont Dia Fibre	500	11⅜	10¼	11⅜	
1¾	¾	1.20f Cont Insurance	400	39½	38⅝	39½	39
1¾	¾	.. Cont Motors	500	1	1	1	
23	15⅛	.37½b Cont Oil	2700	21½	20¾	21	21¼
55⅛	41¾	3 Corn Exchange	300	55¼	55	55	55¼
78⅜	62	3 Corn Products	1200	69⅞	69½	69¾	69¾
6⅞	4⅛	.. Coty	1500	4¾	4⅜	4½	4⅜
39⅞	35⅞	2f Cream of Wheat	300	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
16¾	12½	.95b Crosley Radio	900	14⅞	14¼	14½	14⅞
36	23½	1 Crown Cork & S	300	35¼	35	35	35
47¾	43½	2.70 Crown Cork pf	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	
28¼	14	.. Crucible Steel	800	24⅝	23	24¾	23
73½	47½	.. Crucible Steel pf	300	75	74	75	
1⅜	1	.. Cuba Co	200	1	1	1	
8½	5½	.. Cuban Am Sug	700	5¾	5½	5½	5½
80¾	40½	.. Cuban Am S pf	20	63	63	63	64
47½	40	2½ Cudahy Packing	300	42¾	42¾	43¾	42⅝
22⅞	15	.. Curtis Publishing	1000	18¼	18¼	18½	18½
10⅜	8½	1 Curtis Pub pf	800	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
3	3	.. Curtiss-Wright	1000	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
		—D—					
35½	22¾	.. Deere & Co	5100	35⅞	34½	35¼	35¼
27½	19	.40g Deere & Co pf	300	26	26	26	2½⅜
43½	23½	.. Del & Hudson	1800	34⅝	32¾	34⅝	32½
19¼	11	.. Del Lack & W	2000	16	15½	16	15¼
50¾	35⅝	1f Devoe & Ray A	400	41⅜	40⅜	41⅜	40
36¼	26½	1½f Diamond M pf	400	29¾	29⅝	30¾	
43½	34½	3f Dome Mines	700	38¼	37¾	38	37⅝
12⅝	6¾	.. Dominion Stores	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
28⅞	17½	.. Douglas A	800	28½	27⅞	28	28¼
23	13½	1½a Dresser A	100	20	20	20	20½
108	86⅜	2.60 du Pont de Nem	4500	108	107¾	107½	107½
		—E—					
8	3¾	.. Eastern Roll Mill	800	7½	6¾	7½	6⅝
152	110½	6 Eastman Kodak	300	148¼	147¾	148¼	147⅝
23⅜	16⅝	1 Eaton Mfg	800	23¼	22¾	22⅞	23½
7¾	3¼	.. Eitington Schild	500	5	4¾	5	4⅝
29	19⅜	.. Elec Auto-Lite	3500	25¾	25¼	25⅝	25½
112	107	7 Elec Aut-L pf	110	110⅜	110¼	110⅜	110¼
7	3½	.. Elec Boat	1500	7¼	6¾	7¼	6½
83⅝	51⅜	.50 Elec & Mus Ind	300	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅜
3⅞	1½	.. Elec Pow & Lt	4500	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
20⅝	2½	.. El Pw&L 6%	4500	20¾	19½	19½	20
24¼	3	.. Elec Pow & Lt pf	9500	24¼	22¾	23½	23⅞
48½	39	2.25 Elec Sto Battery	100	46¼	45¼	46½	45½
3⅜	1⅛	.. Elk Horn Coal (h)	200	⅞	¾	¾	¾
38⅝	1½	.. Engineers Pub S	100	3	2¾	3	
37½	15½	.. Engineers PS 6pf	1000	37½	35¾	37½	
37½	14½	.. Engineers PS ww	1000	37	35	32	
14	7¼	.. Erie RR	1500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
17¼	8¼	.. Erie RR 1 pf	1900	13¼	12½	12⅞	
13	6¾	.. Erie RR 2 pf	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
14½	10½	.80 Eureka Vacuum	1200	14⅜	14¼	14

Business and Industry • **Steel Trade Recovery for July May Be Sharpest on Record** • Commerce and Finance

Long-Awaited Rise In Building Seems Finally Under Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—1935 is likely to prove the most active year for the building trade since 1931, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Taking into consideration the decreased vacancies, advancing rentals, fewer foreclosures, the more frequent mortgage applications, and the general betterment of the real estate market, it is apparent, the agency states, that the long-awaited upturn has started.

"During the first half of 1935 a notable revival was witnessed in building activity," the agency reports, in summarizing the results of a survey just completed. "With the surplus of city homes decreasing from month to month, new residential building during the first six months of the current year ranged from 50 to 200 per cent in excess of the comparative period of 1934."

"Based on the progress thus far recorded, conservative estimates point to a net appreciation of fully 75 per cent in residential construction for 1935, when compared with 1934. Nearly 50 per cent of all building in this division is being carried on under contract."

"Of the three major divisions of the construction industry, public works, residential building, and commercial construction, it is in the second one that noteworthy progress has been made during the past year. The present upturn has gained sufficient headway to attract the attention of banks and other institutions that are underwriting mortgage loans, realizing the possibilities inherent in the FHA's mortgage insurance program."

Private building contracts awarded in June, 1935, were 65 per cent over those of June, 1934, according to Alexander Hamilton Institute. It states: "The trend of rents has been steadily upward during the past year, while building costs are slightly lower now than a year ago. While there is still a wide spread between rents and building costs, and building operations are still not profitable, the upward rent trend has been interpreted in some quarters to mean that rents would eventually reach a level sufficiently high to justify present costs. This is the primary reason for the expansion of building this year."

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of July 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Wholesale commodity prices for the week ended July 20 declined 0.1 of one per cent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau's composite index for the week stood at 79.1 per cent of the 1926 average, as against 79.2 for week preceding. The index is now 1.5 per cent above the low point of the year, and 1.5 per cent below the high.

The changes in the commodity groups were unchanged from the level of the preceding week. Slight decreases were recorded in the four other groups: farm products, textile products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities.

The large industrial group of "All commodities other than farm products and processed foods" declined 0.1 of one per cent to 77.9. The index is 0.3 of one per cent below the peak of the current year, and is nearly 1 per cent above the low reached in early April.

Commodity Groups	Jly 20 1935	Jly 13 1935	Jly 21 1934	Jly 22 1933
All commodities	79.1	79.2	75.1	69.7
Farm products	77.2	77.7	66.1	62.7
Foods	82.0	82.0	71.2	66.5
Hides & Leath Pr	89.8	89.8	87.0	87.8
Textile products	69.8	69.9	71.6	68.3
Fuel & light matrls	75.3	75.3	74.7	66.8
Metals & Met Prod	85.7	85.7	86.4	80.7
Building materials	84 9	85.0	87.4	79.1
Chemicals & Drugs	79.5	79.5	75.6	73.2
Housefurnish goods	81.8	81.8	83.0	74.3
Misc commodities	67.6	67.8	70.0	64.6
All commod other than farm products and foods	77.9	78.0	78.6	72.9

Plan Given N. Y. Stock Exchange To Raise Standards of Customers' Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After over a year and a half of deliberation, a subcommittee of the New York Stock Exchange has laid before the governing committee of the exchange a detailed report, with recommendations for raising the standards of customers' men.

For many years the exchange has encompassed the work of the customers' man with careful regulations. He was not permitted to guarantee accounts, to participate in the profits from his customers' trading, or to have a personal account in the office of his employment. No commission arrangements were allowed, as each customers' man had to be on a straight salary, changes which had to be approved by the stock exchange.

To Prevent Switching

The principal purpose of these regulations was to prevent customers' men from switching customers back and forth and in and out of the market for the commissions. A broader underlying philosophy was that the customers' man is the pivot of the exchange's relation with the public.

It was among exchange members, however, that a good part of the public dissatisfaction with the exchange after the crash of 1929 was really a dissatisfaction with the service rendered by some of the customers' men. It was thought, therefore, that even greater care should be exercised in regard to the operations of the man who actually contacted the brokerage account. It was felt that higher standards should be required of the customers' man in the matter of knowledge of economics, of the business of the companies whose listed securities were most actively traded, and of the mechanics and the rules of the stock exchange itself. The belief was that in the rapid expansion of the recent bull market many men had been taken in as business getters by brokerage houses who were long on the friendly touch but short on information and judgment.

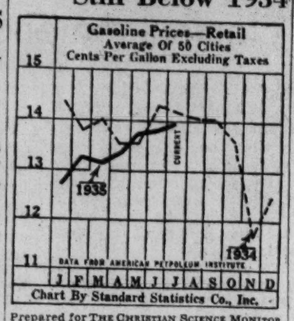
This feeling crystallized into the appointment by the governing committee of the stock exchange in November, 1933, of a subcommittee on customers' men.

Divide Customers' Men

According to the plan now proposed by the subcommittee to the governing committee, to be considered by the latter at its next regular meeting Aug. 14, customers' men would be divided into two categories, "junior" and "senior." The present personnel would be reported to the exchange in one or other of these categories, by the firm employing them. Except for those men initially so certified to the exchange, it will be impossible in the future for a man to become a "senior" customers' man without passing an exhaustive examination in economics, corporate finance, and stock exchange rules. Questions for this test area already being prepared by the exchange.

"Junior" customers' men would be little more than order-takers. They would not be permitted either to solocit business or to advise customers except under the supervision of a "senior" or a partner of the firm. A man would not be allowed to retain the status of "junior" longer than 18 months. By that time he must either pass the examination and become a "senior" or be dismissed.

Retail 'Gas' Prices Still Below 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALTHOUGH average retail prices of gasoline have been increasing steadily since Jan. 1, current figures are still a trifle lower than a year ago.

Way Being Opened For New Financing, Declares the SEC

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—A total of $665,000,000 in new securities registered during the first half of 1935 led the Securities Commission to say today that the way is being opened for new capital financing.

Most of the securities registered were for refunding operations—that is the proceeds were earmarked for retiring other securities. However, the commission listed two ways in which this "wave of refunding" might help start the flow of capital for new industrial and commercial undertakings.

"The first is by clearing up the high coupon callable bonds that are still outstanding," the commission said. "Only after these high yield securities have been removed from the investment field and other indebtedness bearing high interest rates eliminated, is it usually possible to successfully undertake new financing at low enough interest rates to make new capital expenditures desirable and profitable.

"Again, the savings to companies affected through their refunding operations, to the extent that they are placed to surplus, provide a source from which appreciable capital expenditures are normally made."

The commission noted that "whereas last year's issues were made up largely of the common stocks of investment trusts, this year's registered offerings have been, for the most part, debentures and secured bonds of large corporations in the public utility and industrial fields, always important borrowers in normal capital markets."

Chicago Style Show Expected to Boost Wholesale Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 29 — Chicago wholesale market faces a busy two weeks, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Early merchant arrivals for the Interstate Merchants Council convention and style show, sponsored by the Association of Commerce and opening tonight, were reported to be making good-sized purchases.

That this buying may reach new proportions is reflected in the fact that the style show will be held for two weeks instead of one week as previously, and that advance registrations indicate an attendance of well over 15,000 out-of-town buyers.

Major interest centers about women's wear, millinery, textiles and commodities for the holiday season.

In the Chicago retail market, the warm weather kept seasonal purchases to a good pace. An increase in the number of vacationists buying in Chicago was also noted.

The usual lull in local manufacturing circles continues. Wages and production show no change.

Steel Industry Optimistic Over Rapid Recovery

Operations for the Week at Highest Point Since Last March

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—Unofficial estimates of steel operations at the close of the week were 45 per cent of capacity, the highest rate since March and comparing with about 26 per cent a year ago. The official estimate of the average for the week as issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute last Monday was 42.3 per cent of capacity, which is consistent with the estimate of 45 per cent for the end of the week.

Marked enthusiasm permeates the steel industry. Comments are made that recovery for July is perhaps the sharpest on record. There are two main conditions which make for this marked betterment. One is the fact that stocks of steel in the hands of consumers are very low.

After the collapse of NRA many consumers waited to see if there would be a break in steel prices. The second reason is the rapid improvement in business and industry generally, as shown by various indicators.

Record Power Output

Electric power consumption is the best for this time of year on record. Sales of machine tools are the best in five years. Hardware sales are the best in at least four years. Makers of agricultural implements and tractors are the busiest since 1930, some of them operating plants both day and night.

In some branches of the steel industry sales are behind those of a year ago, such as structural steel, concrete reinforcing bars and steel rails. In the first two items the margin between the two years is narrow. Structural sales are about 75,000 tons less than for the corresponding period of last year, while in concrete bars the margin is only 5000 tons.

It is apparent that structurals and bars will soon overtake the totals of 1934 as the works relief program, involving grade crossing elimination and highway construction, not to mention independent projects, should swing the balance in favor of 1935. Tin plate production and consumption are the best since 1929, and many observers believe that new records will be established this year.

West Is Most Active

Improvement in steel is more pronounced in the Middle West than in the East as is natural when it is recalled that the center of steel consumption moves a few miles farther West each year. In the East sales are holding up to the June level, which is a very satisfactory condition.

Pittsburgh iron and steel scrap prices advanced $1.25 a ton during the week, heavy melting steel being quoted at the close at $13 to $13.50 a ton. The operating rate in the Pittsburgh district is scheduled to rise 3 points next week to 42 per cent of capacity.

On the other hand scrap rose only 50 cents per ton at Chicago and made no change at New York.

It is estimated that the railroads have bought 80,000 tons of steel in the Chicago district during the last few days, partly for repairs, partly in the form of new rails and partly to build a large share of 5000 cars for the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Queensland Business Shows Good Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — Economic News, the monthly bulletin published by the Queensland Bureau of Industry, sees the general trade and financial improvement accompanied by a firming of interest rates and yields on bonds and other securities.

"The improvement in wool prices" the bulletin states, "is to some extent associated with buying for stock against possible rises in prices in the 'gold bloc' countries, owing to monetary disturbances in those countries.

"Queensland bank deposits are high, and also the aggregate export values, except wool. The Queensland business and prosperity index shows a weighted average for banking, trade, traffic, building and employment in 1928 of 100.5 and in 1935 (to April) of 94.9. The lowest in that period was 82.4 in 1931. Last year it was 92.3."

A further improvement in the unemployment position is recorded, and is attributed to governmental activities. There were in the three months ended April 30, 1935, 5543 more contributors to the unemployment insurance fund than in that period of 1929, and 25,764 more than for 1932.

Siamese Demand for Motor Vehicles Shows Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGKOK—A substantial improvement has been shown in the demand for motor vehicles in Siam during the last three years, according to the United States Vice Consul here. It is believed that the recently inaugurated national highway construction program has acted as a stimulus to the automobile trade, which should continue in the future, he reported.

During the first quarter of the current year Siamese imports of motor vehicles totaled 131 units, valued at $92,000, compared with 106 units, valued at $68,000, in the corresponding period of 1934 and 79 units valued at $37.143, in the first three months of 1933, statistics show.

Imports from the United States in the 1935 quarter amounted to 23 units, valued at $16,700, against 15 units, valued at $9600, in the first quarter of 1934.

Auto Industry Girded to Put Out 3,525,000 Cars This Year

DETROIT, July 29(AP)—The automotive industry will come to the end of July with a total output for the first seven months of 1935 approximately 2,610,000 passenger cars and trucks.

To reach the manufacturers' output estimate of 3,525,000 vehicles this year the factories will need a monthly average of only 185,000 units for the remainder of the year.

Some Difficulties Seen

Some difficulty may be encountered in reaching that total during the period, within the next few weeks when some of the plants will be closed for inventory or new equipment installation, but there appears to be no question anywhere in the trade that the producing division of the industry will turn out more than 900,000 cars and trucks during the remaining months of the year.

The probable volume of output during the final months of the current year continue to command interest throughout the industry, particularly among manufacturers who have claimed production and distribution of an increasing number of motor vehicles has been one of the leading factors in an improving economic situation.

Aside from the volume of production, however, these executives point also to their quarterly statements, several of which have been made public during recent weeks or forecast in formal statements by company heads. Where operating profits are not shown, the deficits generally are considerably smaller than those of like periods of last year.

"Profitless" Prosperity

To some extent the statements contradict a more or less common impression that the automobile industry has been experiencing what has been called a "profitless" prosperity. The margin of profit has been smaller, of course. The industry, however, has succeeded in bringing about a renewed demand for motor transportation while sacrificing some unit profit. Operations were conducted during the last several months largely on the theory that profits could be stepped up if distribution could be maintained on a large volume basis.

The result of the effort is shown in the production and distribution this year of more passenger cars and trucks than in any comparable period since 1929. The decision to concentrate on volume distribution was reached a little more than a year ago when a general upward scaling of retail prices met a sharp decline in buyer interest. There has been no talk of general price increases since then, but the producer and distributor have combined to promote the highest possible level of consumer demand.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The week was quiet in Wall Street. Those away on vacations missed little more than hot weather and showers. The chief activity was in the stock market, which moved into new high ground, and in the foreign exchange market, where the difficulties of the lira and the guilder kept the market alive and finally dislodged gold from Amsterdam for these shores. But the government bond market, except for the scoring of a few new highs, did little and the municipal market dent dull after its recent advances. And new capital offerings were only $35,000,000 against the previous week's $234,000,000.

Stock brokers and traders were cheered by a number of items of business news. Perhaps the most outstanding was the almost spectacular rise in machine tool orders. Most attention was attracted, however, by the continued contra-seasonal advance in steel operations, now predicted to go to 50 or 60 per cent on the current move. Retail sales reports are improving, and for the first time in many years the Street is actually taking seriously reports of an impending revival in building.

Utility and Bank Stocks Up

The Washington news, on the other hand, was of minor importance. The conference jam on the holding company bill brought rising prices for utilities, particularly in the preferred issues, but utility share strength was equally attributable to the highly favorable electric power output figures. The personal victory of Glass in putting through unrevised his committee version of the Banking bill brought another rally in bank stocks. Other than this Washington news brought little excitement. No one has the courage to guess the probable duration of the Congressional session.

Since this is the first bull market to be operated under Government control, after the passage of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, it is being watched closely for differences from previous rising markets. When the present law was passed, opinion was divided here into two camps as to its probable effects. Some believed that it would make little or no difference; that human nature would remain the same, and that bull markets would continue to start for good reasons, tempt the public, continue for poor reasons, move erratically and then collapse. The other school felt in fundamental agreement with the authors of the law, that the cause of this characteristic behavior-pattern of bull markets lay not in the fundamental nature of the financial layman, but in the manipulative practices of the stock market professional.

Bull Market Analyses

So far the present market has not provided any answer. There is, however, a noticeable absence of the fireworks of previous bull markets. Few issues have followed the well-known pattern of lying quiet for some time, then suddenly moving up, turning over in volume at the higher prices and then dropping off. And some market observers complain that the market moves only on general news, turning quiet immediately the news turns quiet. On the other hand, these are characteristics of the initial stages of any bull market. This market may go on to the familiar later erratic stages.

One result of the new law has already been noticed. Smaller issues are moving to the Big Board. Because of the danger of manipulative practices, the Stock Exchange for many years has usually refused listing to issues with less than 500,000 shares outstanding. Since the law is now intended to take care of such practices, the exchange has modified its attitude, opening the way for small issues to be traded on its floors. Meanwhile sponsors have found that under the new law, which applies to all exchanges, the requirements for information, etc., are alike; formerly listing on some minor exchange was possible without the rigid requirements for listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

As a result, the transfer last week of the listing of Pacific American Fisheries' 286,000 shares from the San Francisco Curb Exchange to the New York Stock Exchange, was considered as a sign of the times. Issues of about a dozen other companies have gravitated this year from smaller exchanges to the New York Stock Exchange as a result of the gradual lowering of the exchange's minimum requirements, and the SEC's uniform standards for registration on any exchange.

Italian Bonds Firmer

The decision of the Italian Government to eliminate the 40 per against circulation caused some sharp dcelines in listed Italian securities and a further weakening of the lira. This was succeeded, however, in the latter part of the week by substantial rallies in the bonds, on the news indications that the African war might be even yet averted and the reflection that the Fascist Government would probably take pride in keeping up the service on its foreign obligations, which are small relatively to its internal debt.

Avid speculation continued over the political prospects in the Netherlands, the opinion here being that Holland's actual ability to maintain the present value of the guilder is impregnable except against politics. During the early part of the week the 48-hour wait required on the withdrawal of gold from Amsterdam, plus the time involved in the ocean voyage and the possibility of quick over-night devaluation prevented the engagement of gold for shipment here. In the last three days of the week, however, some $23,000,000 was engaged.

There was much talk over the plight of the franc, which is the rope in a tug-of-war between the Dutch and the British. The Dutch are selling francs to keep the guilder from declining, and the British are buying francs to keep sterling from going up.

Travelers' Bank Failure

The Stock Exchange was the center of a discussion brought on by the closing of the Travelers' Bank in Paris. The Exchange had allowed members to have wire connections with the Travelers Bank under the customary agreement by which the Exchange's accountants should have the right to inspect the bank's books. When inspection by Exchange accountants was refused, the Exchange prohibited members from further wire connections, but did not make the prohibition public. In July the bank failed. It is claimed that the Exchange should make public information of this nature. Wall Street, however, is inclined to feel that the Exchange is right in minding its own business and that its service should not be a public imprimatur of the user's solvency.

The Government bond market was quiet. Several new highs were made, in spite of a slight temporary dip on grapevine rumors of inflation from Washington. The latest Treasury bond offering at auction, another $100,000,000 chunk of the 2¾'s of 1955-1960 did not disturb the market.

The municipal bond market was also quiet after last week's New York City distribution. The higher-rating bonds of such cities as Cincinnati, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, and Minneapolis, here reached such a low yield basis that the market is temporarily marking time, the principal activity being in the second-grade municipals as investors accept a little more risk to get a little more income.

The few security flotations of the week included about $25,000,000 for public utilities, Public Service of Northern Illinois and Associated Telephone, and one industrial offering, $9,000,000 for Armstrong Cork. Muncipal offerings totalled only $7,800,000, including $1,000,000 for Huey Long's state government on a 3.50-4.50 basis.

Denmark's Exports in '34 To Japan Make Good Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Japanese purchases from Denmark for 1934 show a notable increase, according to the Commercial Attaché here.

According to advices submitted to the Danish Government by its legation in Tokyo, imports into Japan from Denmark in the last calendar year were valued at 1,650,000 yen compared with 504,000 yen in 1933 and 312,000 yen in 1932.

Japan's imports from Denmark, it is pointed out, consist primarily of cryclite and machines and machine parts for the cement and refrigeration industries.

South Australian Budget Balanced And Trade Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Official figures reveal outstanding improvement in South Australia's financial and economic position.

The most striking is the fact that this is the first State in the Commonwealth to balance its budget since the long depression.

For the 11 months to the end of May the figures issued by the acting Treasurer, Sir George Ritchie, show that there was a surplus in the accounts of £29,000, and this amount is expected to expand substantially by the end of the financial year.

State Ledger Deficit

At the end of April there was a deficit in the state ledger of £84,000, and this was converted into a surplus during May by an excess of £113,000 in revenue over expenditure. These figures represent a big advance in the State's position, particularly as in the 1934 budget there was forecast a deficit of £518,000.

The surplus reflects a notable improvement in trade conditions as revenue from income, and other taxation, and from most business undertakings, has increased, and in some instances already exceeds the amounts expected for the full year.

The satisfactory state of government finances may lead to reduced taxation, which is very high in South Australia, and, in some respects, the heaviest in the Commonwealth.

South Australia now has the authority of the Loan Council to proceed with the expenditure of £2,700,000 on a works program. While it is intended to carry out as many strictly utilitarian plans as possible, an effort will be made to absorb a large number of unemployed.

Among the works scheduled are—additional water supply for the metropolitan area; erection of barrages at the Murray mouth to prevent the ingress of salt water into the river, to cost, as a preliminary scheme, £100,000; metropolitan drainage, £100,000; relief for farmers, £700,000; afforestation £130,000; railways, £100,000; roads, £500,000; schools and other buildings, £200,000.

Decline in Relief

Further indication of better times in South Australia is given by the official report that there has been a decrease of 58 per cent in four years in the number of persons receiving unemployment relief from the Government. The weekly cost has fallen 56 per cent.

In 1931, there were 73,338 people getting relief at a weekly cost of £16,820. The number at present is 30,398 and the expenditure £7403.

New Drive Is Likely To Get Cuba to Pay On Defaulted Bonds

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—New efforts to adjust defaulted interest on $40,000,000 of Cuban public works bonds held by Americans were forecast with the selection of Senator Nye (R) of North Dakota to head the bondholders protective committee.

Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana, counsel for the committee, announced the appointment of Mr. Nye to succeed the late Senator Bronson Cutting. His statement said, "It is understood the committee will call on the Cuban Government for the immediate negotiation of settlement."

A bondholders' committee said "political favors" extended Cuba by the United States in the sugar control act and a trade treaty lowering the sugar tariff had enabled the island republic to collect special public works taxes, allocated to pay service charges on the bonds, "over four times the current interest requirements and over twice the sum necessary to pay in full all defaulted and accrued interest thereon."

It charged "discrimination" resulted from a Cuban agreement to pay all accrued interest and arrears on the Speyer and Morgan loans and the Chadbourne sugar bonds, all floated after the public works issue, while no provision was made in the new budget "to pay a cent" on the $40,000,000 issue.

Hawaiian Farmers May Now Bid on U. S. Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, July 29 — Hawaiian grown foods are now being inspected according to federal standards.

This service has just been started by Ralph C. Elliott of the Department of Agriculture, and it opens up a $2,000,000 annual market to small farmers. Heretofore, Hawaiian producers have been unable to bid for army and navy contracts here because inspection and standardization were lacking.

This is one of several developments recently that will aid Hawaii's agriculture. Another is the approval by Secretary of Agriculture, H. A. Wallace, of the program for eradication of the fruit fly and rats and rehabilitation of the disappearing taro industry.

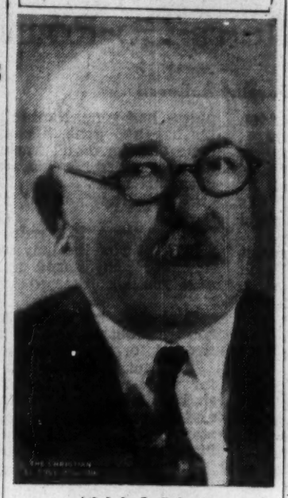
Market Value of 50 Stocks Up 3.19 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended July 27 was $14,041,452,625, an increase of $434,351,375, or 3.19 per cent, as compared with the market value of $13,607,101,250 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $11,271,702,625, indicating an increase during the year of $2,769,750,000, or 24.57 per cent.

Heads Committee



Adolph J. Sabath
United States Representative of Illinois

Bar Asks Probe On Corporate Practices In Reorganizations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—The Congressional investigating committee headed by Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D), of Illinois, has before it in Washington today recommendations by the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut that it come back to New York and inquire into practices in connection with the reorganization of corporate concerns under the bankruptcy law. The association charges that improperly protected stocks and bonds are being sold to investors and comes out in strong opposition to the appointment of investment bankers as reorganization trustees under the bankruptcy act.

"The present bankruptcy act makes it possible to leave old managements in control of bankrupt properties," the association declared "This decreases the opportunities for searching investigations."

Resolutions by the association call on the Sabath committee "to ascertain to what extent, if any, the statute recently passed to prevent monopoly in bankruptcy receiverships and trusteeships is being obeyed or frustrated and the emoluments derived by those who are thriving thereon." They declare that "it is currently charged that it is still the practice of some of the judges of our federal courts to appoint banking corporations and trust companies as trust officials of their courts in place of natural persons in defiance of public interests, bestowing enormous fees and unhealthy power on favored appointees."

Henry Ward Beers, president of the association, proposed that the bankruptcy act be amended to state specifically that if a debtor was insolvent, "the former managements shall not be allowed to continue managing properties."

Freight Loadings For Week Higher

WASHINGTON, July 29—The Association of American Railroads announces loadings of revenue freight for the week ended July 20 amounted to 593,366 cars, an increase of 26,878 over the preceding week but 22,674 below 1934 and 63,014 below 1933.

Miscellaneous freight totaled 236,319, an increase of 2932, and 9082 above 1934 but a decrease of 1218 from 1933.

Less than carload lots amounted to 157,345, an increase of 5284 but 1291 below 1934 and 14,674 below 1933.

Coal amounted to 89,742, an increase of 14,269 but 7971 below 1934 and 28,508 below 1933.

Grain and grain products totaled 33,379, an increase of 4101 but 13,792 below 1934 and 15,805 below 1933. In the western districts grain and grain products totaled 21,275, a decrease of 7013 from 1934.

Livestock amounted to 10,165, a decrease of 882; 16,049 below 1934 and 5498 below 1933. In the western districts livestock totaled 7157, a decrease of 15,448 below 1934.

Forest products totaled 28,416, an increase of 1792 and 6345 above 1934 but 790 below 1933.

Ore amounted to 33,274, a decrease of 688 but 778 above 1934 and 5267 above 1933.

Coke amounted to 4726, an increase of 60, and 224 above 1934, but a decrease of 1788 from 1933.

Italian Chemical Industry Shows Progress in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Marked progress was made by the Italian chemical industry during 1934, and all the larger companies declared the same dividends as in the preceding year, according to a survey of the chemical industries in various European countries made by the chemical division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

During 1934 the Montecatini Chemical Company, the largest in Italy, constructed two large research laboratories which are on a scale hitherto unknown in Italy, the survey shows. These laboratories employ approximately 100 chemists and technical experts, and include research departments, semi-industrial testing laboratories, libraries and conference rooms, which are equipped with the most modern instruments and apparatus available. All fields of modern chemistry are covered in these two laboratories.

Many News Discoveries

The Montecatini company reports that important advances were made in 1934 in the production of synthetic dyes and medicinals, methanol, formaldehyde, urea, synthetic resins, artificial cryolite, and synthetic camphor. The company also claims to be producing a satisfactory synthetic gasoline from domestic lignite and has developed an important new explosive derived from methanol and nitric acid. This company, it is stated, has solved the problem of producing a domestic cellulose suitable for nitration and the rayon industry.

With regard to cellulose for paper manufacture, Italian chemists claim to have perfected a chlorinization process for obtaining cellulose from annual plants, such as rice and wheat straw.

Further progress is reported in the separation of gases from natural steam geysers, and in addition to the carbon dioxide obtained, considerable quantities of hydrogen, nitrogen, methane, and helium are also recovered, the survey shows.

Vinasse cinder, the residue obtained from beet-sugar molasses fermentation, is being used for the production of caustic potash and various potassium salts, products which heretofore have not been produced in Italy.

New Plants Started

Permits were issued for the erection of 118 new chemical plants in Italy during 1934, bringing the total number to 874 at the end of the year with an aggregate capitalization of 2,426,500,000 lire.

Italy's foreign trade in chemicals followed the same course as that taken by the country's total trade exchange. Imports increased considerably while exports continued to decline, reaching the lowest level registered in the last six years, it was stated.

In spite of such difficulties as the necessity of import permits and sanitary registration fees during 1934, American products continued to enjoy a small share of the Italian market for cosmetics and toilet preparations, medicinal specialties, and paints and varnishes, including nitrocellulose lacquers, according to the report.

More Than Seasonal Business Rise Seen

A more than seasonal rise in business activity over the coming months is forecast by the United Business Service of Boston, in its current report. This is expected to be particularly marked in the central and western parts of the country, where current trends are already recording improvement.

The United Service points out that business has held up remarkably well this summer in the face of many difficulties. The passing of the NRA codes threw prices back on supply and demand factors, and quotations did not break disastrously. The social and tax legislation being developed in Washington is distinctly bearish, yet business and investment sentiment has remained high. Foreign affairs are ominous, but they have not disrupted the growing confidence in domestic recovery.

The anticipation of higher industrial activity and trade volumes is based to a great extent on the non-artificial pickup in demand for durable goods. This was first evident in automobiles and soon spread to private building, industrial machinery, and farm equipment. Replacement of obsolete and depreciated facilities has now become quite general.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT

MR. ALBERT E. GLADWIN

HAS JOINED OUR ORGANIZATION,

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Two Merry-Go-Rounds

By Dorothy A. Lovell

WHEN the fair arrived on the field at the end of the lane and fixed up its booths, and set its merry-go-rounds turning and its swing boats swinging, John was given six pennies and told he could spend them there with Nannie.

Nannie was just as pleased about it as John, and as soon as lunch was over they set off, hand in hand.

John wore his new sailor suit and his new sailor hat. The hat was called "H. M. S. Triumph," and had two blue ribbon ends hanging over the brim behind. John was very proud of it. He was also very proud of the red silk anchors on the corners of his collar. As he walked down the road to the lane with his six pennies in his trouser pockets—three in one and three in the other—he felt he was a real sailor, and wished that Nannie wouldn't hold his hand so tightly.

Between the trees he could see the bright colors of the merry-go-rounds glittering in the sunshine, and an occasional swing boat rising high into the air. He could hear the confused sound of music, and the shout of men's voices, and the beating of a drum. It was all very exciting.

Inside the Fair

It was very crowded inside the fair. People were shying wooden balls at coconuts, and shooting at tin rabbits that jerked their way along the top of a wall, and throwing pennies onto colored squares for prizes. But the thing that fascinated John was the "Monster Merry-Go-Round," with its huge galloping horses and twisty brass poles. It towered above him as he passed, and the noise of the music inside the organ was wonderful. For a moment he pulled back, but Nannie was making her way to a quieter corner, and there was nothing to do but to follow her.

By the side of a very little merry-go-round Nannie paused. It was a silly little thing, worked by a gypsy boy who turned a wheel in the middle. A few small children were sitting safely in pretend motorcars, waiting for them to move, and hooting their horns as if they were quite happy.

"Here's an empty seat," said Nannie, and helped John in.

She gave him a reassuring smile, and stepped back into a crowd of people in front of an Old Aunt Sally booth.

Between the shows, John could see the great horses of the "Monster Merry-Go-Round" galloping by, and on one of the horses was a sailor—a grown-up sailor—sitting sideways, and not even troubling to hold onto the glittering pole.

Suddenly John climbed out of his seat. The gypsy boy who turned the wheel was busy collecting pennies from the children on the far side, and Nannie was looking in the opposite direction. No one saw him go.

The "Monster Merry-Go-Round" had come to a stop, and the people were getting off. John scrambled onto the platform, and one of the attendants took his pennies and lifted him onto a horse. His legs were much too short to reach the stirrups.

"I don't want to be held, thank you," he said.

"Right O!" the man replied. "Get a good grip of the pole—that's all."

It was a big pole, like a stick of shining sugar candy, and John's little hands wouldn't go round it very well. He looked down at the crowd below and felt very grand. All the other children were sharing their horses with mummies and daddies, but he was by himself.

A Fast Ride

And then the horses began to move up and down and round and round, gently at first and then faster and faster. John gripped on with his knees, but the horse was rather a slippery one and he didn't feel too secure. The music bellowed in his ears, and the air flew past his face. For a moment he shut his eyes and lowered his head, and the next thing he knew was that his hat had blown off.

One of the attendants came to his side and put an arm round him.

"You're all right; grip hold of the bar!" he said.

They were whizzing round at an enormous pace. The crowd below looked like one big streaky mass of faces. John set his teeth and tried not to feel too frightened. And then things began to slow down a little, and then a little more, until at last the horses came to a standstill.

John felt very confused. He still seemed to be going round and round. The man lifted him down, but as he did so one of his shoes caught in the harness and the button flew off. There was no time to look for it because people were already climbing onto the platform for the next ride, and all he could do was to hobble away with his shoe flapping up and down.

And then he thought of his beautiful new hat; and then he thought of Nannie; and then he began to feel very lost and miserable.

He made his way back to the little merry-go-round but Nannie wasn't there. The motorcars were empty and the gypsy boy was standing by his wheel doing nothing. John looked about him helplessly; all the brightness and happiness had gone, Nannie had gone, his hat had gone, his button had gone and he didn't know what to do. Tears filled his eyes and trickled down his nose.

"What's up?" asked the gypsy boy.

John gave a little gulp.

"Was it you the lady was lookin' for?" the boy asked again. "She said you was dressed in a sailor suit."

"I've lost my hat," John said, "and my button," he added, lifting his foot for the boy to see.

"I've got a button—I'll fix it on for you," said the boy. "Here, you sit in this car and I'll get a needle and thread," and he ran up the steps of a caravan that was standing near by and disappeared inside.

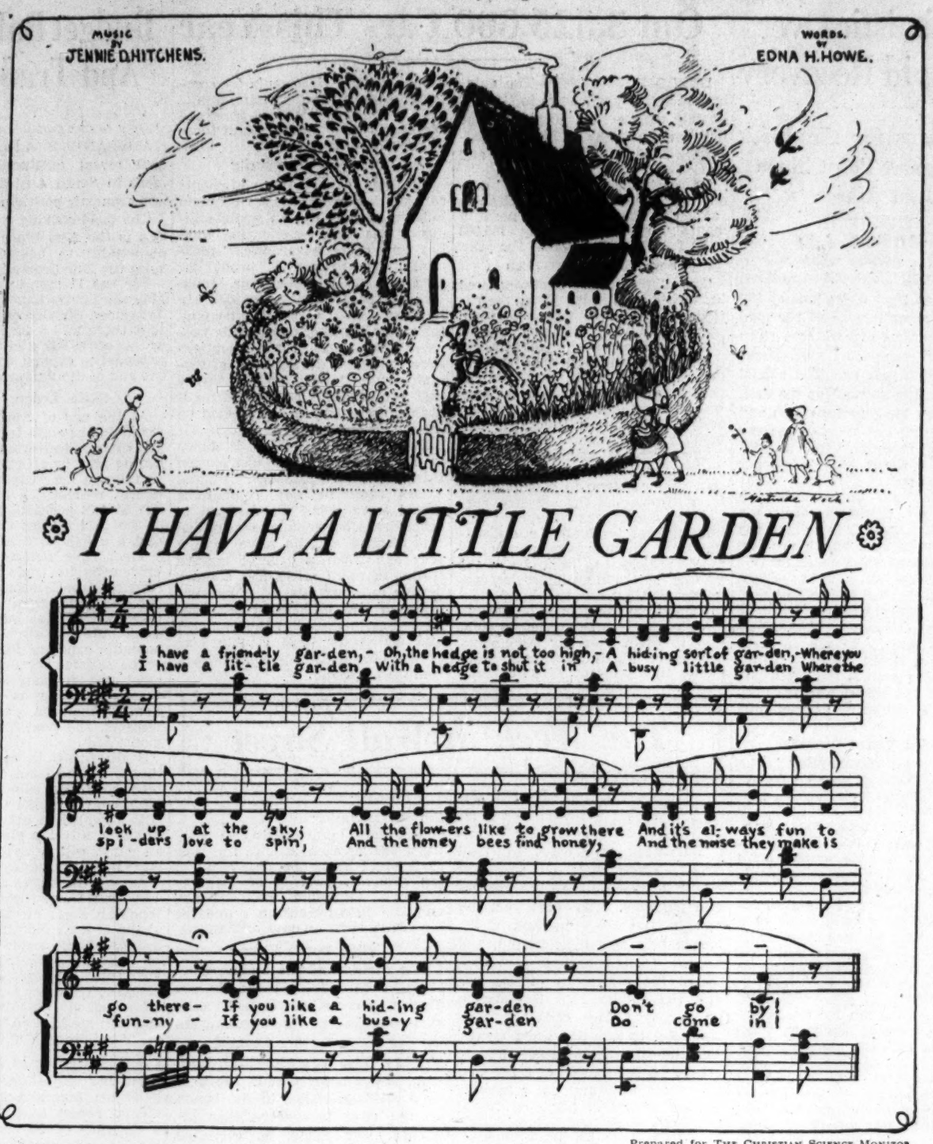
The Little Merry-Go-Round

So once again John took his place in one of the safe little motorcars and waited. He was a very kind gypsy boy, he thought; he might have said it wasn't fair to give his pennies to the other man.

The gypsy boy was only away a minute, and when he came back he stitched the button on in double-quick time. And then, just as the shoe was being fastened, Nannie appeared, looking very relieved, and in her hand was his hat.

How she had found it she didn't say, and because he knew he had behaved badly and caused her a lot of trouble John didn't like to ask. He told her how sorry he was he had run away, and because she was such a dear, kind Nannie, she forgave him. And then, because it was time for the little merry-go-round to begin again, he paid his penny and had a ride.

It was much nicer than he thought it would be, and when it was over he paid another penny and went round again. And then he said good-by to the kind gypsy boy, and after they had had a swing on the swing boats he took Nannie's hand and went home.

The next day when they passed the field it was empty. The fair, with all its swings and booths and caravans had gone, and only a small circle in the grass marked the place where the little merry-go-round had stood.

MUSIC BY JENNIE D. HITCHENS.
WORDS BY EDNA H. HOWE.
I HAVE A LITTLE GARDEN
I have a friend-ly gar-den,- Oh, the hedge is not too high,- A hid-ing sort of gar-den,- Where you
I have a lit- tle gar-den With a hedge to shut it in A busy little gar-den Where the
look up at the sky; All the flow-ers like to grow there And it's al-ways fun to
spi-ders love to spin, And the honey bees find honey, And the noise they make is
go there- If you like a hid-ing gar-den Don't go by!
fun-ny - If you like a bus-y gar-den Do come in!

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Shine, Honorable Sun

UMEKO, Yuriko and Kikuko are three little sisters named after flowers who live in Japan. If you were to ask them, "What flowers?" they would each step forward, place their little hands on their knees and make a deep bow.

"I am named after the plum blossom," Umeko would say, while she kept her eyes lowered very sedately.

"My name means lily," Yuriko would whisper in a wee, soft voice.

"Mine means chrysanthemum," Kikuko would sing out, with a merry twinkle in her bright black eyes.

Like real flowers, they love to stay in the garden the whole day long, but it was raining and big drops went splash, splash on the flagstones. They looked longingly at their flower friends. However, Umeko, Yuriko and Kikuko did not mope, nor were they gathered in front of a window. And they certainly did not sing,

"Rain, rain, go away,
Come again another day!"

In the first place, did you ever see flowers mope? In the second place, there were no windows in the house, just bamboo lattices with panes of heavy rice paper, not of glass. They had pushed back the latticed partition and in the narrow opening were three little faces one above the other. And in the third place, Japanese girls are too polite to ask the rain to go away. Instead, they invite the sun to shine with a Teru-teru san.

"I shall get my brushes and black ink and I'll give some of the heavy rice paper that auntie gave me last week," Umeko offered generously.

"I'll get string and shears from my sewing box," piped up Yuriko, and her little feet went pat, pat over the matting, making no more noise than Tama, her kitten.

"I shall go ask mother for some cotton to stuff Teru-teru san's head," sang Kikuko, as she scampered off. I know that you want to ask whether she really could scamper dressed in a kimono.

Umeko squatted with her legs neatly tucked under her in front of her low desk and carefully covered a sheet of rice paper with the characters teru-teru, that is, in English, shine-shine. She started at the top in the right-hand corner and continued down until even columns covered the page.

Yuriko wrapped paper around a ball of cotton, two inches in diameter, and her sister tied it in place. Now it was ready to have two eyes, a nose, and a mouth painted on it. Then the doll was dressed in the sheet marked with the characters, slashed to form a kimono, a paper obi, or sash held it in place. The little girls were ready to hang it on a branch in the garden.

"I shall hold the umbrella, because I am the tallest," said Umeko.

"I shall hold the bough," Kikuko added, and they formed a loving circle around wee Yuriko. Now what else was there left for her to do but to tie Teru-teru san to the bough?

And sure enough, O Hi Sama, Honorable Sun, couldn't hurry out of the clouds quickly enough to beam and beam warmly on such a loving invitation.

The next time it rains if you hang a Teru-teru san in your garden, O Hi Sama will be very, very surprised, for of course, he is the same jolly sun that smiles down upon Umeko, Yuriko and Kikuko.

Yuriko Tied Teru-teru San to the Bough

Walter the Walrus Grows Up

WHEN Walter the Walrus opened his tiny bead-like eyes for the first time, he found himself lying on a slab of ice, floating gently at the will of the arctic waters. There was nothing about him to indicate the massive, powerful fellow he would one day become. He was small and helpless, like his first cousins, the baby sea lions.

For days he was quite content to lie on the ice raft, gazing a trifle wistfully over the edge now and again, as if he longed to plunge into the cold green depths below. But first he had to accustom himself to this great white kingdom, where strange birds squawked and wheeled about him inquisitively. Moreover he had to gain confidence to use his webbed feet correctly.

As the weeks went by he grew steadily but surely, and soon his funny little head, with its whiskers and gleaming ivory tusks, began to look absurdly small and out of proportion with the rest of his body.

These tusks, which in a full-grown walrus measure as much as 2 feet long, with 18 inches protruding from the jaw, were to serve Walter usefully. When he was hungry their sharp points dug in the mud, and found the crannies in the rocks where tiny marine creatures lived which formed his principal food.

But perhaps the most curious use to which Walter put his tusks was to make them serve as boat hooks. When he climbed onto rocks, or slippery ice, these two overgrown canine teeth, pointing downward and slightly backward, helped him to pull himself up, or maintain a restful floating position in the lee of a rock. Indeed without them a walrus would be as helpless as a baby.

But all these things Walter had to learn for himself, and he did it as much by imitating his brothers as by actual experience. And what a thrill it was when, unable to resist the call of the ocean, he dived neatly overboard. Down, down he went, rejoicing in the icy playground, then up again, shaking and spluttering the glistening drops from his whiskers as he broke surface.

All that day he sported near the friendly rocks and ice that formed his first home, but as soon as he was able to manage his tusks more skillfully, and to swim more powerfully, he ventured further and further afield, and was always among the first to challenge the seals to a race or a friendly diving match.

By the time he returned to the old ground once more, after many adventures, the baby had given place to a fully grown walrus, weighing, although you will scarcely believe it, nearly a ton!

A Tribute to Robert

I've seen the King and I've seen the Queen,
So I know what the "G" and the "M" both mean;
Near the Church—in the Queen's own Street
I nipped in between a Policeman's feet,
But he didn't *really* seem to mind:
'Cos he smiled at me—and he looked quite kind.

We sat quite still till The Carriage appeared—
But then—in a moment—how we cheered!
And what with watching the King's salutes
I'm afraid I trod on the Constable's boots,
But he didn't *really* seem to mind:
'Cos he smiled at me—and he looked quite kind.

Now I've seen the Queen and I've seen the King,
And I know what happiness they can bring.
I have seen the men who look after them, too—
And, best of all, are the men in Blue:
Who—whatever their duties—don't seem to mind,
But who smiled at me and were, oh! so kind.

G. P. P. R.

(From the West London Observer)

Missing Words Puzzle

The same six letters, if rearranged each time, will fill in the six blanks in the following sentences:

1. At the picnic we had cups and saucers, but no .....
2. There were wild flowers from the darkest to the ..... hues.
3. I made some color sketches of some in .....
4. I had no drawing pins to hold my card, so used a ..... from an old fense post.
5. Most of the flowers had five ....., but some had six.
6. I wore my blue skirt with all the ..... in.

Flowers Among Brickbats

IT WAS the last day of school before the long summer holidays. William and Bobbie were so glad that they ran every step of the way home. Not that they didn't like school, but vacation brought visions of the seaside where, for as long as they could remember, they had spent the summer holidays.

"School's over!" sang out William, as they burst into the sitting room where their father and mother were talking quietly.

"When do we start?" asked Bobbie, eagerly. "I'm ready this minute for an ocean dip. Whew! but it's hot."

Mother looked a trifle sober, nevertheless she smiled, and so did Dad.

"School's over, is it?" said Dad. "School's over, but lessons go on. We've all got something to learn this summer, and so let's just make up our minds to have fun learning it."

"What's up, Dad?" said William.

"A change, for one thing," was the answer.

"We've been to the shore for so many years," said Mother, "that a change will be rather nice, won't it?"

The boys looked at one another and waited for further information.

Unwelcome News

"The fact is, boys," said Dad at last, "we're going to stay right here in this city apartment all summer, as far as we can see now, and we're going to do it happily, aren't we?"

"Of course, Dad," said Bobbie, "but how?"

"That's for us all to find out," said Mother.

Just then the butter-and-egg man knocked at the kitchen door, and the boys, following Mother, ran out and down the iron fire escape into the cinder yard below. It was a big yard, surrounded by a rather high wooden fence, and just now was much littered with cobble-stones and broken bricks, resulting from some repairs that were going on. William kicked a piece of brick, and dug into the cinders with the toe of his shoe.

"Brickbats!" he said contemptuously. "Brickbats, instead of ocean waves!"

Just then a little voice called out, "Are you going to make a garden?"

Turning quickly, the boys saw little James, the son of the new janitor who lived in the basement below them. "It's such a nice big yard," went on James, "are you going to make a garden?"

A Rock Garden in a Cinder Yard

"A garden!" answered Bobbie, "a great garden we could make of cobble-stones and cinders!"

"I'll show you a picture," said little James, "I found it in the ash barrel—it has stones and flowers in it." And he pulled out of his pocket a crumpled page from an old flower catalog showing in colors a lovely rock garden, full of green vines and bright flowers.

"My mother said she wanted it," said James, "are you going to make it?"

The boys looked at each other.

"Do you suppose we could?" asked William.

"Why not?" answered Bobbie. And that was the beginning of the garden of brickbats.

Cobble-stones and brickbats would do for rocks, but earth must be had from somewhere. James produced some discarded flower pots of earth, but more would be needed. The problem was finally solved by the butter-and-egg man. Coming down just then into the yard with Father, he heard about the proposed rock garden, and promised to bring in from the country some baskets of earth next time he came.

"I'm so thankful," he said, "not to lose your custom for the summer. Besides," he added, touching a big bundle he carried, "these clothes your wife has given me will be wonderful for my boys, and I'm only too glad to be able to do something in return."

What a happy beginning it all was for the garden of brickbats! The very next day the butter-and-egg man was back again with his baskets of earth. And he brought with him, besides, in a shallow box, a great quantity of portulaca plants and some clumps of Kenilworth ivy.

Happy Summer Workers

"My wife," he said, "is rather old-fashioned about flowers, and she has these things growing all over the place like weeds. It's rather late to sow seeds for this year's bloom, but these are well started, and will grow and bloom all summer long, even among brickbats."

It didn't take long to plan the garden. They chose a place in the cinder yard that was shady in the morning when they wanted to work, and sunny all the afternoon. Both the janitor and Father helped them, but the boys did the work themselves. They decided to have the garden about six feet long and three feet wide, and they marked out the space against the fence with pegs and string. If they had been building it on earth instead of on cinders, they would have dug up the earth well before putting in the bottom stones. Since they had only enough earth to put between the stones, however, they laid them directly on the cinders, covering the whole ground space, and packed earth well into all the cracks. They used the largest stones and bricks for the bottom layer.

Then they put more stones everywhere except right in front, and rammed in more earth between them. Then they put on more stones except in the front and next to the front. They did this until the garden was about two feet high at the back, sloping gradually down to the front. They didn't put the stones and bricks in evenly, as if they were paving a sidewalk or street, but they stood them on end, and put some farther apart than others, so that they would look as rocks do look naturally on a hillside, and they were very careful to have the earth between well rammed down, or else the roots of the plants would dry out. They were careful, too, to slant the stones so that the rain would run into the pockets of earth and not off onto the cinder yard. They didn't wait until the whole garden was built before planting. As soon as each pocket of earth on the outside was ready, they put in a plant, and so they were both making and enjoying the garden all the time.

A Beauty Spot

When some of the other tenants in the apartment house saw what the boys were doing, they brought them little plants, once in a while—a root of pansies, a little pot of forget-me-nots, a bit of green ivy, and so forth. Even with nothing else, however, the lovely trailing Kenilworth ivy, and the gay flowering portulaca would have been enough to make a beauty spot in the cinder yard.

How little James's mother did enjoy it from her dark basement window! And James himself became so rosy and happy that it made William and Bobbie happy, too. And when the summer was over, they voted that it had been great fun, even though they hadn't spent it at the seaside.

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NEVER TOO YOUNG TO PATRONIZE A MONITOR ADVERTISER

Dirigible Experts Declare Airships Face New Future

(Continued from Page 1)

two-day sessions which were held in the picturesque little stone building of the Guggenheim Airship Institute, which houses the largest vertical airship wind tunnel in the world.

Whirling through the air at 150 miles an hour, a glittering 12-foot model airship cut through the air high above the floor during the forum and in less than a second described a complete 200-foot circle.

The model, just completed, is the largest airship model ever to be tested in a wind tunnel, according to Dr. Theodore Troller, resident director of the Institute, and it is also the first time that pictures of the air forces in process as the ship model whirls, have successfully been taken.

Miniature of Mature Ship

By means of a system of glass and rubber tubes connected with the model through tiny holes on the model's side, and with strong lights, these pictures of "curved flight," as the scientists term it, have been reproduced on sensitive photographer's paper.

The model is an exact reproduction of what the successor to the Macon will look like, if and when Congress orders a new airship, Henry Klingenhagen is the scientist who did the work on the model.

Shirt sleeved scientists who had removed their coats because of the extreme heat watched the various speakers draw diagrams on the blackboard, while they explained their theories of stresses, strains, gusts, and wind currents.

Two New Types Explained

While most of the experts present seemed to favor the Zeppelin type of construction, two rivals to Dr. Karl Arnstein, designer of that type of ship, were present and described their own construction.

These were—Ralph Upson, former Goodyear engineer and balloon pilot, now in charge of the all-metal airship construction in Detroit, and Roland P. Respress, of Cranston, R. I., designer of the "suspension-bridge" type dirigibles. Lively discussions followed papers presented by each of these men.

Plane From Lakehurst

A plane bearing 10 of the navy's leading lighter-than-air authorities, headed by Commander C. E. Rosendahl, flew in from the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J. Included in this group was Lieut. Commander F. R. Reichelderfer, the navy's number one aerologist.

Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, flew in from Washington to attend the sessions.

The army was represented by Brig. Gen. Oscar Westover, assistant chief of the Army Air Corps, and by groups of officers from Langley and Scott Fields. Stratosphere balloon flyers including Capt. Orvil Anderson and Capt. Albert W. Stevens were present, and leading representatives from the Bureau of Standards in Washington who had come in to inspect the torn stratosphere balloon stayed over for the airship forum meetings.

Predicts Greater Ships

At several sessions the discussions centered on the relative merits of the various type ships. Dr. Theodore von Karman of the California Institute of Technology was one of the Zeppelin type airship's strongest defenders.

"It is not correct to say that no Zeppelin type ship had sufficient strength," he said in answer to some criticisms. "Many never had trouble. The general strength of the last British and two American ships was positively satisfactory. Local failure does not prove against a system."

He predicted that the airships of the future would make the Akron and Macon look like Model T Fords.

England at Standstill

Prof. R. V. Southwell of Oxford University, England, stated that the airship industry was practically dead in England, because practically all of the great lighter-than-air men were lost five years ago aboard the R-101 and that new ones have not arisen to take their places.

Dr. Max M. Munk of the Catholic University of Washington suggested that certain new and novel types of airships be studied to determine their possible merits, in comparison with the more highly developed conventional types.

Dr. Arnstein described features of the new German airship, the LZ129, which he has just been studying in Europe. "The Germans are going ahead enthusiastically," he said.

Rosendahl Urges Action

"If lighter-than-air development doesn't go ahead now it will go ahead in a few years anyway, and then it will have to start from scratch," said Commander Rosendahl, noted American airship skipper.

The speeches and debates were listened to with deep interest by members of Secretary Claude Swanson's committee of investigation into the subject of lighter-than-air navigation, in all its phases. It was in a great part due to the request made by these men who have been quietly studying the lighter-than-air situation for some months now, that the forum was held at this time.

"We want to hear and learn everything there is to know on the subject of airships," they had stated previously. "We want all type of airships brought to our attention."

Session Held in Private

Members of the committee present at the hearing included Professor Hovgaard, professor emeritus of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Theodore von Karman, director of aeronautics of the California Institute of Technology; Dr. S. Timohenko, professor of mechanics at the University of Michigan; Prof. A. V. De Forest of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. F. W. Durand, professor of aerodynamics at Leland Stanford University, who is president of the committee.

These men went into private session in Akron following the former to discuss what they have thus far discovered in their quest for the truth about lighter-than-air transport.

Largest Nonrigid Airship Expects Tests in August

BELLEVILLE, Ill., July 29 (AP)—Construction of the TC-14, believed to be the largest nonrigid dirigible in the world, neared completion today in its hangar at Scott Field here, the army's lighter-than-air flying base. The initial test flight of the new craft, largest of four of its type stationed at the airport, is planned for early in August.

The TC-14, being built at $200,000 cost, will have a capacity of 348,000 cubic feet of helium gas. It will be 235 feet long. The ship will carry a crew of six pilots, two radio operators and two engineers. Gasoline capacity is 1340 gallons, and the gondola, empty, weighs 6264 pounds.

A "cloud" car, attached to the supporting bag, can be lowered by 2500 feet of cable. It holds an observer, who can be dropped to a clear space while the dirigible rides hidden above the clouds. A telephone line keeps the operator in direct communication with the ship.

Diplomat

© Harris & Ewing

Finley Howard
New United States Minister to Paraguay

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Finley Howard of Papillion, Neb., was nominated today by President Roosevelt to be American Minister to Paraguay, succeeding Meredith Nicholson.

Mr. Nicholson, Hoosier novelist, was transferred to Minister of Venezuela a year ago and the Paraguayan post has been vacant since.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, July 29 (AP)—The Government announced July 27 that Finley Howard was *persona grata* as United States Minister to Paraguay.

New York Health Budget Protested By Citizens' Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—A protest against the proposed increase of $1,180,211 in the New York City Department of Health budget for 1936 was placed before Rufus E. McGahen, director of the budget, by the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau today.

"We do not agree with the Department of Health when it says that the people of this city expect it to do the work necessary to care for the city's health problem," H. B. Anderson, secretary of the bureau, said. "Proper sewage disposal systems, a good water supply, housing and relief are what most people look to for the elimination of conditions which bring about so-called contagious or infectious diseases."

Mr. Anderson reviewed briefly the campaign to use vaccines on babies born of so-called tubercular parents, adding that it now appeared that the Department of Health wanted to employ a larger number of nurses for the "alleged prevention of tuberculosis."

"Is it wise to plant in the minds of children the idea that they may have tuberculosis through tuberculin tests and the X-ray?" he asked. "And even if we assume that the test is harmless, which it is not, and that the X-ray is infallible, which is not the case, medical authorities are undecided whether a primary infection which passes over does or does not immunize against the disease.

"The point we raise is that a large number of voters and taxpayers in this city believe that the campaigns carried on by the Department of Health for the inoculation of children against disease are harmful rather than beneficial.

"The use of public funds for medical propagahda is particularly objectionable to many parents, because of its relation to compulsory medication.

"We respectfully protest against the proposed increase in the health budget as a step in the direction of compulsory medicine."

George Washington Had His 'Brain Trust'

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 29 (AP)—Prof. Frank Monaghan of Yale told neighbors he will prove in a new book coming out next month that George Washington had a "brain trust" which supplied "practically every important policy" and guided "every step" of the father of our country.

"I have been able to show that John Jay, first Justice of the Supreme Court, and Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, were Washington's brain trust in those pioneer days of American history," said Professor Monaghan.

The professor said he had worked four years in compiling the book, "John Jay, Defender of Liberty," consulting 25,000 pages of manuscript material, including the Justice's private papers and 15 private collections in Europe.

America's Biggest Bomber Passes Successful Test

SEATTLE, Wash., July 29 (AP)—Like a giant eagle, Boeing 299, huge bomber and largest land plane in America, swept down Boeing Field here yesterday and into the air for a successful initial test flight.

After an hour and a half in the sky, Leslie R. Tower, test pilot, and his co-pilot, Louis Wait, grinning broadly, pronounced the great war weapon an unqualified success.

Building Labor Demands Living Wage of PWA

(Continued from Page 1)

been "to glorify the unfit, the shiftless and the lazy at the expense of the public taxpayer."

Where Trouble Lies

The majority of unemployed, it is held, are willing to work for their pay. Many of them have held work relief jobs for many months. It is true that there is a minor group who prefer to loaf and get their grocery orders without doing any labor.

The group that will cause the Relief Administration the most concern as time goes on, however, lies between these two classes. It is composed of men and women who have no innate objection to working but who will refuse any private job that does not pay as well as government work relief.

In many cases the people who refuse private employment on the ground that the pay is too low, will have the federal authorities on their side. This is especially true of household workers. In an FERA study made in Baltimore it was found that half of a group of domestic servants who refused offers of employment did so because the wages were insufficient to meet subsistence needs as defined by the relief bureau.

Policy Open to Question

The FERA refused to censure the workers for not accepting the jobs. "Whether workers should be permitted to accept such jobs, even under the pressure of dire need, is open to question on grounds of wise social policy," the report commented. "They certainly should not be compelled to accept them."

A similar study was made in the Hammonton area in New Jersey whence came complaints of lack of laborers in the berry-picking season. FERA officials concluded that facts there also justified the refusal of people on relief to work at the wages and under the housing conditions offered.

Another reason why the unemployed have been loth to leave relief rolls to accept private employment has been the red tape through which they were compelled to pass to get back on the relief rolls when the private job had ended.

President Issues Edict

In many localities, if a man or woman goes off the relief rolls, it takes him a week or 10 days to get back on. Plans are now being laid to eliminate this cause for hesitancy.

The President has already issued an order stating that "persons who once become eligible for employment on projects shall not have their eligibility affected by temporary employment in other public employment or in private industry."

It may be some time before relief officials are able to convince the unemployed that their relief status will not be endangered if they accept temporary private employment. They have memories of application filing, long investigation and hours spent in relief lines, which naturally makes them hesitate to run the chance of repeating such procedure.

No Program Made Yet

Elimination of direct relief promises to be a gradual process with many knotty questions to be settled. Although Congress made provision for it four months ago and the program was discussed several months before that, no noticeable progress has been made yet.

This transition to a 100 per cent work program is being preceded by a purge that will cut from the rolls all persons no longer in need of aid. This closing of rolls has already begun in the drought areas where the percentage of the population on relief has run as high as 30 and 35 per cent.

Declaring that the farm belt is leading the way to recovery, Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, says that "as soon as other sections show similar signs of recovery we will let them stand on their own feet." Mr. Hopkins is now making speeches in the Midwest explaining the purposes of the recent "purge" in person.

Los Angeles Initiates Self-Subsistence Plan

LOS ANGELES, July 29 (AP)—An experiment toward solving the relief problem by enabling unemployed to produce necessities for their own families and other persons on relief rolls has been launched by the Los Angeles County rehabilitation department.

Through a highly diversified production plant, the department hopes to provide a living for about 150 families and possibly supply subsistence needs of 400 to 500 other relief cases. The plant will be in operation within a few weeks.

Defenders of Mooney In San Francisco Rally

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29 (AP)—Defenders of Tom Mooney rallied at a mass meeting here yesterday on the nineteenth anniversary of his imprisonment and shouted approval when speakers described him as a martyr to the cause of organized labor.

The throng at the civic auditorium, estimated by officials at the doors at 8000 persons, cheered Harry Bridges, militant San Francisco longshoreman, when he charged that Mooney was convicted through a "frame up" of the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing here. Mooney's latest bid for freedom, a habeas corpus action, is now before the California supreme court.

High Meat Price Strike Hits Full Dinner Pails

DETROIT, July 29 (AP)—The customary chunks of bologna and "golabki" were missing from dinner pails today as workmen journeyed from their homes in Hamtramck, Detroit's largest Polish community, to their tasks in the city's automobile factories.

For Hamtramck housewives are enforcing a "strike" for a 20 per cent reduction in meat prices, and until merchants comply with their demands, their leader, Mrs. Mary Zuk, says Hamtramck husbands must remain vegetarians.

Goes to Balkans

© Harris & Ewing

Hugh G. Grant
Named Minister to Albania

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Hugh G. Grant of Alabama has been nominated by President Roosevelt as Minister to Albania. Mr. Grant is a former secretary to Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama and has been serving in the State Department for the past two years.

Adverse Decision Seen As Cheap Housing Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

declares, it may be possible for state or local agencies to carry out condemnation for the Federal Government, as is being undertaken in New York City.

Condemnation is a useful tool, but even without it there is still a road to a good public housing program. Sites can be found where land can be acquired by amicable agreement, as has actually been done in Nashville, Milwaukee and Miami.

Alternative Sites Selected

Usually it is easier to acquire vacant property in this manner, it was said. The PWA, prepared for possible adverse court decisions, has already selected alternative sites in some cities so that if slum land cannot be acquired for clearance, unoccupied outlying property can be purchased. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes was quoted recently as saying that this type of project would be adopted in some sections.

There is much to be said for using vacant land, in the judgment of housing workers. Slum clearance involves a social problem which has become emphasized since actual work has been done toward the acquiring of sites. To clear slums you must obviously move the present tenants off. This means finding more or less permanent quarters for great numbers of families who can pay only the smallest rents, if any. In some cities where a housing shortage exists it is easy to find good slum sites, but extremely difficult to find other cheap houses in which to place the present slum dwellers.

In Chicago, for example, a survey showed that there are simply not enough vacant flats and houses in the Negro districts of the city to accommodate the people who must move if the present Negro housing project is carried out. Various solutions are offered, but that is another story.

The point here is that building on unoccupied property involves no such problems. Moreover, it is possible to build new houses at less cost on such land, for vacant property can be purchased more cheaply than even slum sites, which are often adjacent to high-priced down-town property, and therefore, rightly or wrongly, held at a high value by their owners. And indirectly building low-cost houses on unused land can help to clear slums, it is claimed, by "draining off" tenants from worse to better houses.

Sees Work Under Way

Looking over the whole situation as it stands today, one housing director said he thought quite satisfactory progress is being made, despite such disappointments as the delay in getting the three big Chicago projects under way.

"Within a year," he said, "I think people in any part of the country will be able to see for themselves at least one housing project. This will be more effective than any amount of talk and publicity. For if enough evidence of the better kind of housing possible through co-operative action is presented to communities, someone will figure out a way to get more of it, no matter what happens to the Federal Government's projects."

'Houses, Inc.,' to Assist Cheap Homes Movement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—Formation of a company known as "Houses, Inc.," to co-operate with established agencies to further the movement for good housing, was announced in a joint statement by Gerard Swope, president, and Owen D. Young, chairman of the board, of the General Electric Company. Charles E. Wilson, vice-president of the General Electric Company, will be chairman of the new concern.

"Houses, Inc., will not itself engage in the construction or sale of houses," the statement says. "It will undertake to help others in worthy projects and to carry on fundamental work and experimentation for the particular benefit of those interested in perfecting modern houses. Only by such experimentation and effort in the construction of small homes can their quality and convenience be improved and their cost diminished to bring them within the purchasing power of a great number of people."

First Novel a Best Seller

"Deep Dark River," Robert Rylee's highly successful novel, was accepted by the first publisher who read it. It was also the first novel he had tried to sell.

Jobs for 20,000 By October Seen In N. Y. Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—New York State will be able to put upward of 20,000 jobless men to work by October on 20 public works projects, of which the estimated cost will be $45,947,604, now on the approved list in Washington, according to Arthur S. Tuttle, acting state director of the Federal Emergency Bureau, today.

Of the cost of the work, 45 per cent will represent an outright gift to the localities from the new Federal Treasury relief fund of $4,660,000,000.

Only two of the projects, costing $1,384,544, are in New York City, which constitutes a separate unit under the new Works Progress plan with Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson administrator in charge, an allocation of $220,000,000 having been made for this work.

Permanent Setup Urged

Simultaneously, new emphasis was land here on the gigantic task represented in the relief problem and the growing necessity for a permanent type of organization for its administration in a study by the Welfare Council of New York City, reaffirming Department of Welfare figures that the city's unemployment bill for 1935 will be $200,000,000.

This is 50 times the indicated expenditure for the period by private agencies, which were bearing more than one-third of socialization costs in the city when the depression began.

The 1935 outlay will bring the total sum expended on various forms of direct relief for the years 1929 to 1936 to approximately $580,000,000, of which private agencies contributed about $62,000,000, the council states.

Further Increase Seen

In its conclusions the study considers it a conservative estimate that there will be a doubling of this year's figures in 1936, in a total of $450,000,000.

The contention of a mounting relief problem is borne out in a report by Oswald W. Knauth, New York City relief co-ordinator, showing an average monthly increase of 30,000 in the relief rolls for the first six months of 1935 over the last six months of 1934, bringing the average total to 351,481 and raising the cost for the period from $83,446,640 to $88,871,154.

Posts and Rogers Back From Their Brief Outing

LOS ANGELES, July 29 (AP)—Wiley Post, accompanied by his wife and Will Rogers, landed at Union Air Terminal yesterday at 1:35 p. m. (Pacific standard time) after a flight from Durango, Colo., where they ended a New Mexico-Colorado outing. Mr. Post said his plans for a projected flight to Moscow were still uncertain.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment; 100% profit; Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe, and Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept 113, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big profits selling outstanding 21 folder $1 assortment. 8 other boxes. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla Company, Fitchburg S-2, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Salespeople: 100% profit; fastest selling 21-folder $1 assortment; 9 other boxes; bonuses; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179-C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-90, Watertown N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Best location; 6 rooms, sun room, garage. 81 Wallingford Road.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—761 Prospect Place, near Nostrand Ave., 3, 4, 5 rooms, electrolux; opposite school; near First Church; $35 to $55.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
226-232-236-264-270 OWNED by Boston University Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "8 minutes to Park St." 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration. Resident manager 270 Bay State Rd., Apt. 17. KENmore 2444 or Superintendent in each house

PENTHOUSE—Six rooms, unusually attractive, co-operative building; furnished or unfurnished from October 1st; glass-enclosed sun room; beautifully landscaped terrace occupying entire roof; two additional maid's rooms. Apply on premises, 141 East 72nd St., New York City, or telephone Plaza 3-1042.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST BACK BAY, 2-4-room apts., warm, comfortable conv., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G. E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Reliable management. 24A Clearway St. Tel KEN more 0482

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT—Reasonable; delightful cottage overlooking sea, Third Cliff, Scituate, Mass.; cool, furn., mod. conv., gar., broad verandah; 4 bedrooms, liv. rm., etc.; 5 min. to bathing, yachting, golf; Christian Science church in Marshfield; 45 min. to Boston. Details, C. W. FURLONG, Cohasset, Mass. Tel. Scituate 640.

HELP WANTED

COLORED COUPLE — Man as butler and drive car, woman to do housework. Address Box 87, 1291 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — Working housekeeper, pleasant home near N. Y. C.; two adults; must be refined, good cook, able to drive car preferred. Write Box E-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Cook-houseworker; young, competent; references. Write 480 Mayhew Court, South Orange, New Jersey.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT REST HOME near Boston; reasonable rates. Address MRS. E. J. MARIA, Weston, Mass. Tel. Waltham 1042.

JEWELERS

COME IN: see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. PITT, 36 West Street, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 104 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2690

When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed. NAT STACEY, Pres.
14 Ellery St. Cambridge Tro 9036 Ktr 4083

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICE for rent, Little Building, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; well furnished. Box S-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

RESTHAVEN, 36 Abbott Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Close to beach, clean comfortable rooms by day or week; reasonable.

Sun Dial House

Come for the happy hours of a week-end, a summer, or a delicious meal, or make it your own real home. Rest, Study, or Play in the lovely country. Transportation to Beach and Church. Large cool rooms with running water. A sleeping porch if you wish. Fireplaces. Rates $15.00 to $25.00 a week.
Old Colony Hill Hingham, Mass. Hing. 1133

ROOMS AND BOARD

ADIRONDACKS—Transient or permanent guests; opposite fine golf course; home cooking; conveniences; reasonable. MRS. H. G. BLOOD, Elizabethtown, New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2019 19th St., N. W.—Beautiful home for discriminating guests; all outside rooms; single, double, twin beds; balanced meals; reasonable. Tel. Po. 0512.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

PLEASANT VIEW, Mattapoisett, Mass.—Comfortable rooms for tourists, all conveniences; spacious lawn; near-by swimming, gulf; on Route No. 6; watch for the sign. MRS. J. D. DUNSEITH, TEL. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, 407 Huntington Ave.—Attractive front room, 3 windows; wonderful view; also double room; home privileges; reasonable. Ken. 0127.

FURNISHED room, home-like, convenient; only guest. 100 W. 105th St., N. Y. C. (Apt. 2 S. E.).

IN OLD Marblehead, Mass., pleasant rooms, single or connecting, housekeeping suite; private family. MISS HUNNEWELL, 45 High St.

N. Y. C. 100 Northern Ave. (181st)—Cool, outside, running water, convenient; breakfast optional. Apt. 67, Washington Heights 7-1639.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th St.—Exceptionally desirable single, double rooms; $3 up; if seen, appreciated. RICE.

UP-TO-DATE ROOMS overlooking the Christian Science church. HOWES, 8 Cumberland St., Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C., near Bureau of Standards—Cheerful, airy front room, private lavatory, 2 closets, twin beds; suitable for 2 refined gentlemen; priv. family. Emerson 0752.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms; transient or permanent; harmonious surroundings; southern cooked meals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1902 R St. N. W.—Exclusive home desires two refined guests; conv. to business; home cooking. Decatur 1754.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman, economical, immaculate, assume full charge motherless or business couple's home; experienced. Write Box K-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LADY wishes to place competent governess, seven years in her employ; English, French, German. MISS BECKER, 156 West 78th St., New York City. Trafalgar 7-3674.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant desires position, 13 years experience in charge of accounting department of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINED middle-aged German woman, good cook, working housekeeper, also good companion; capable taking charge of household; adults only; city or country; willing to travel; best references. MUELLER, 988 Tinton Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C. Tel. Intervale 9-1294.

SUMMER BOARD

TWO WEEKS OF REFRESHING CAMP JOY May Be Yours at
SEA PINES ADULT CAMP
From August 25th on, the facilities of this excellently equipped camp are offered to adults. Small cabins, tennis courts, riding, water sports, sailing, 125 acres of pine woods and dunes, with private beach; wholesome food; $15 per week. Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

FURNISHED 8-room house, lightning protected; good roads; 60 miles from Boston, 17 from Concord. Mrs. A. A. Blood, Goffstown, N. H.

MAINE

BANGOR

The Coffee House
LUNCHEON - AFTERNOON TEA
SUPPER
Good Parking
33 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2284

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WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

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the premier showing of a complete assemblage of
I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes
110 LISBON STREET

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Sale of $1.98 Dresses
$1.00
OWEN MOORE'S
505-507 Congress Street

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630-634 Congress St
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Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call

ANITA FILES
HAT SHOP
142 HIGH STREET
NEW CONGRESS BUILDING
DIAL 2-4411

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Eugene Permanent Waving
All Kinds of Beauty Culture
Courteous Service Reasonable Prices
Room 45, 156 Free St. Tel. 4-3601

Longfellow Flower Shop
4 Pine Street
PORTLAND, MAINE
Elizabeth F. Leonard
Dial 3-0508

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

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AT SUNNYSIDE
Route 9, Concord to Dover
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All-Occasion Coats
that are perfect for every Summer occasion!
HARRY G. EMMONS

HALL BROS. CO.
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Boutwell Mortuary
Complete Funeral Services
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

LAMPS
Boudoir Lamps, $1 and up
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R. H. TIPPET 10 WARREN STREET

LEVINE'S
Women's and Misses'
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82 North Main St. CONCORD, N. H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
40 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord N. H.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
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Dealer in
Choice Western Beef, Pork, Lamb, Fish
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WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
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The Official Girl Scout Store
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SECOND FLOOR
553 Main Street Tel. 317

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Next to City Hall
Tires - MOHAWK - Tubes
Car Greasing and Washing Tel. 600 Free Road Service

NASHUA

Priscilla Candy Shop
Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches
133 MAIN STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

SUMMER FURNITURE
That Is Attractive and Durable
Our Display Is the Most Complete You Will Find
A. A. MOONEY
Franklin and West Central Streets
Open Thursday and Saturday Eves.

Only a few days left to avail yourself of the special values of our
July Clearance Sale
Compare our values with all others
Men's Suits formerly priced as high as $45, now selling for $29.50.
Others as low as $19.75
CHAS. M. FLOYD CO.

Vacation Varieties
Whether you are bound for the Beach, Country, Mountains or Cruise,
Our selection is most complete.
MIDSUMMER SPECIALS PRINT DRESSES
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804-832 Canal St. Phone 1373

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Pasteurized and Raw Milk
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Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
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1196 ELM STREET
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DOLLAR DAYS
The time and the place to make your dollars go much further.
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Pure Grade A Raw Milk

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OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 843-J

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Insurance—Real Estate
Complete Insurance Service
Specializing in ANNUITIES
HOWARD S. WELLMAN
19 HIGHLAWN RD TEL. 288

J. E. MANN, Inc.
Our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale Starts Thursday, August 1st
Be sure to visit the store and see the remarkable values in every department.
We give Christmas Club Thrifties, redeemable in cash next Christmas.

SEE NEXT PAGE

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO
(Continued)

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High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

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NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

$2.98 NOW
Buys Women's Bathing Suits formerly priced up to $4.98.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

NORFOLK

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pendee's Dept. Grocery
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112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

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JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

Good morn-ing ev-ry bod-y
Old Dutch Cleanser
And OTHER PRODUCTS advertised NATIONALLY in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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117 North Robinson Dial 5-9149

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Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

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MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
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MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
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Canada

ALBERTA

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THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
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IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

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"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
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730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary
TELEPHONE M 3277

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We specialize in quality and service at moderate prices
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

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EDMONTON
(Continued)

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AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

We invite you to visit
Our New Store
at 9905 Jasper Ave. (Blowey Henry Bldg.)
Henry Graham & Reid
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices

Hudson's Bay Company
HBC Point Blankets are the standard of quality the world over. Buy them for your home. For full particulars,
PHONE 27141

MANITOBA

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Hudson's Bay Company
The First Fall Silk Prints
Are in:
You'll admire their clear, sharp beauty . . . their gorgeous colors, and designs. We know you'll want to plan a dress as soon as you see them.
Yard $2.95
DRESS GOODS, THIRD FLOOR

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
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Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA TO EEE, SIZE 1 TO 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
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494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section

THE R. H. ROBINSON CO. LTD.
A GREAT STORE TO SERVE YOU YOUR FAMILY YOUR HOME
Shopping Service, Regent 4400

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
135 John St. S.—Regent 1860
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
223 Kenilworth N.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 23 St.—Garfield 7110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224
PICNIC SUPPLIES
Picnic plates, napkins, thermos bottles, etc.
We Deliver Anything Anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

FINE QUALITY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELLERY
GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER
C. R. Sumner & Sons
LIMITED
THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS
VIC. 5819 392 RICHMOND ST.

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies.
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met 5404-05 We Deliver

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly. Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W / Met 2795-J

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

CUMMING
The Clothier
194 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL.

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Are you taking advantage of our wonderful
SATURDAY SALES?
Specials in every department—at prices strictly for Saturday morning only.

Cairncross' the Chemists
As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road
CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise.
Metcalf 33 426 CLARENCE STREET

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees Modern equipment 5 greasing bits Repairs to all makes of cars
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave Met 1840

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

PORT ARTHUR

In PORT ARTHUR CANADA
For the Finest in "BLANKETS" and "IRISH-LINEN"
see
MATTHEWS Dry Goods Ltd.

G. F. Atkinson
Jeweler and Watchmaker
8 South Cumberland Street

Fine Chinas
Spode and English Dinnerware
Fine Diamonds Are Cheaper in Canada
Best Quality in Silverware, Watches, Local Stone Jewelry, Gift Shop

Visit
A. J. Dawes & Son
17 South Cumberland Street
For Fine Furs
In Stock or made to your order. Cleaning. Restyling on short notice.

Headquarters for
Hudson's Bay and Kenwood Blankets
Irish Linens Jaeger Wool Wear
McNULTY'S LIMITED

TORONTO

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Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

DOAN COAL CO., Limited
Your Patronage Is Solicited
LL. 3131 - COAL - COKE
LY. 2151 - FUEL OIL

TORONTO
(Continued)

"REVITALIZED" Dry Cleaning
is better—much better than ordinary dry cleaning. Send a garment today and be convinced.
Toronto LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS Limited
Lloydbrook 2161

Kate J. Nicol
Woolnough Foundations
Models of Beauty and Excellence
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Lingerie. Our goods are reasonably priced. A nice store to shop in.
RAnd. 2129 32 BLOOR ST. W.

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E. EL. 9855

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

RADIO *for the Summer Cottage*
MAJESTIC ALL-WAVE
at 54.95
Sales and Repairs
FORD RADIO AND APPLIANCE CO.
39 BLOOR ST. W. LL. 5240

Diet Kitchen TEA ROOM
OPEN FROM 8 TO 8
Breakfasts, Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
72 BLOOR STREET WEST

WINDSOR

AFTER 8,760 HOURS
or once a year — your watch should be cleaned and inspected, so minor repairs need not become major ones. McCreery's work is fully guaranteed.
Jewellers
Optometrists
W. H. McCREERY
218 Ouellette Avenue

Ed Laird
Men's Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Ties
Clothes of good taste at the price of ordinary clothes.
Ph. 3-4313 Windsor 415 OUELETTE AVE

Royal Windsor Garage
Complete Automotive Service
General Repairing, Spray Painting, Storage.
Distributors for The General Tire
GARGOYLE Mobiloil
314 Dougall Avenue Tel. 3-7475

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
CATHERINE ST. 1111 WEST
Good Shoes *for all occasions*

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

LINENS
Imported direct from Ireland and the Continent.
HANDKERCHIEFS
Large assortment in latest designs, $2.00 dozen and up.
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpsons
MONTREAL'S FAVORITE SHOPPING CENTRE
• Women's and Children's Wear.
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings.
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods.

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

Hair Dressing
Mer-lée Permanents
$2.50 $3.50 $4.50 $6.00
ROSE BEAUTY SHOPPE
1830 Rose Street Ph. 29868

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

APARTMENTS
AT THE WEST END BUREAU
302 Regent St., London W. 1. 3rd floor
Free list private families, board residence, homes for those needing care.

APARTMENTS TO LET
WHEN in Boston, U. S. A., live in apartments owned by the Shawmut Realty Trust; comfortably furnished suites, 1 to 4 rooms $37-$66 monthly. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS
LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496

BOARD FOR CHILDREN
BERKS.—Children wanted as boarders; good governess kept; games, excellent education, happy country life. MRS. CARLOS WILSON, Welford Farm House, Newbury.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE WANTED
LONDON, W.—Lady desires board residence, ground floor preferred, near Christian Science church. Box W-102, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CARS FOR HIRE
SEE ENGLAND IN COMFORT—Drive Yourself Chrysler—Buick—Austin—Morris. Unlimited Mileage, Insurance, Tax. A. A., Incl. ALBANY MOTOR CO., 75 Albany Street, Regent's Park, London. Museum 3984

DRESSMAKING
DRESSMAKING. Coats and Gowns. SILVERTRIA BUDD, 47a Marloes Road, Kensington, London W. 8. Phone Western 3954.
FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up Ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station). Frobisher 3380.

DUPLICATING
NEAT, accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

FLATLETS
LONDON, West Hampstead—Furnished flatlet in owner's house; sittingroom, bedroom, kitchen; own meter; use bath. 28/6 including electric light. 5 Birchington Rd., N. W. 6. MAIda 2701.
Wakeman & Cadogan Employment Agency (Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Near Victoria Coach Station. Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30; Saturdays 10-12.

FLATS TO LET
LONDON—Attractive, self-contained flat; superior house, 5 rooms, large hall, bath, geyser, lavatory, garage, hard court; vacant; owner there 1-3 p. m.; 49, 67 buses near. 2 Blenkarne Road, Bolingbroke Grove, Wandsworth Common.
LONDON, BAYSWATER—Flat to let overlooking Westbourne Gardens; two large rooms, kitchen, bathroom; rent £92. E. G., 25 Westbourne Gardens, W. 2.

FLATS WANTED
FLAT, self-contained, not mansion; 4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom; September; locality: Notting Hill Gate; rent £100. Box W-99, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS
LONDON—Large harmonium, equal in tone to small pipe organ, 22 stops; by Mannborg; also stool; cost £112, sacrificing for £25; offer. Box W-112, 2 Adelphi Terrace.

HOUSES FOR SALE
CORNWALL, Marazion—Bungalow for sale; beautiful view; 1½ miles sea; 4 rooms, bath. Box W-97, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.
WOKING, SURREY—BUNGALOW FOR SALE. Substantially brick-built in good repair, delightful situation; 1 reception, 2 bedrooms, bath, hot and cold, large kitchen, dining room, all modern conveniences; near shops and station; well-stocked matured garden of ½ acre, including small pine wood and lily pond. PRICE FREEHOLD £1025. STROUD, 1 Netherby Court, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 20.

JEWELLERS
J. WHITEHOUSE
37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W. 1. Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs. Stones reset. Plating and Gilding. All work promptly and expertly executed. Phone Vic. 6085.

LAUNDRIES
AT THE ROYAL CH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association
Tel. Park 7211 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10. Depot at 159 High Street, Notting Hill Gate.
The Crown Laundry Co. Ltd.
RIGAULT ROAD FULHAM
Telephone Putney 0127
gives good service at reasonable prices. Soft water used. Mending done. Personal attention given by Mrs. Joyce Newton to customers' wishes.

LEATHER GOODS
TO LIBRARIANS: Special book cover for copy. Address to King; 25/-; also Quarterly Covers, etc. WOLFSKY, 151 Pentonville Road, London N. 1. 'Phone Terminus 4804.

MILLINERY
CHALLEN LADIES' HATTER
Models, Adaptation, Renovation, Design
11 Ebury St., London, S. W. 1. Sloane 3898

MOTORCARS
ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; driving instruction and insurances arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 60 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2010.
NEW and Used Cars; repairs; reboring; tuition £3 per 6 lessons; hire cars from 4d. mile; insurance. B. H. BAKER & CO., 36 Holland Park Mews, London, W. 11. Park 2111.

PATENT ATTORNEYS
F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
ON THE WAY TO BOSTON
A charming home for husband and wife or two or three friends in the West Country; £12 10s. each monthly; town house and country cottage; use of car for small contribution. Box W-7, 3 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST VACANT
LADY HELP wanted, willing to undertake all duties in small house in country; 2 young children; help given. MRS. SIMPSON, The Longmire, Troutbeck, Windermere, Westmorland.
LONDON—Wanted, a capable house-parlourmaid, four in family, for the end of July. MRS. WILFORD, "Brenthurst," Tenterden Grove, Hendon, N. W. 4.
NORTHANTS.—Wanted from September 9, three women servants, cook and two girls; must be first-rate cook and very respectable girls; Christian Scientists preferred but also first-class servants; good wages and very happy home. Please write first to MRS. SCHILIZZI, Loddington Hall, Kettering.
TRAVELLER—London area, stationery, printing, preferred with connection; speciality carbon paper and ribbons. Box W-94, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London W. C. 2.

POST WANTED
AS MOTHER'S HELP to one or two children, or companion; can drive car. MISS JOYNSON, "Longview," West Kirby, Cheshire.
GOOD organiser desires post; musical; capable saleswomen; some business experience; any district; interested in housing problem; IHYRZA HALLEY, 12 Pelham Place, Seaford, Sussex.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS
DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC. The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix) 21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C. Phone MANsion Ho 3302
SHORTHAND, Typing, Copying, Manuscripts; part time work. Apply MISS BACON, 40 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3. Ken. 6000.

ROOMS TO LET
LONDON—Artist lets few bed-sitting rooms in cottage, of restful unusual atmosphere; electric light, phone, soft water; 1 minute Christian Science church. 29 Kensington Place W. 8.
LONDON—Two furnished bed-sitting rooms; quiet; breakfast optional; use kitchen, garden; near buses, underground. Write G., 13a Canfield Gardens, N. W. 6.
LONDON, N. 16—Furnished rooms; some attendance; comfortable, very convenient. Box M-2810, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.
NORBURY, London, S. W. 16—Bed-sitting for 1 or 2; buses pass door for London; comfortable; musical; moderate terms. REYNOLDS, 1197 London Rd.
LONDON, 32 Manchester St., W. 1—Well-furnished divan rooms, running hot and cold and telephone each room. Welbeck 3116.

SHOE REPAIRING
NEAT work, quickly done; collected and delivered all parts of London. WIL. 1535. THOS. CHAS. DYER, 28a Wakeman Rd., N. W. 10.

TEACHERS
PERFECT German taught and translated by experienced Englishwoman; own typewriter; good French. Miss Elfreda Krall, 40 Park Hill Road, London, N. W. 3. Gulliver 2046.
SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated young ladies at moderate fees; tuition includes actual experience in up-to-date business office; specialities: Languages, verbatim reporting, stock exchange subjects; 9 months' course. Full particulars on application. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO. 20 Cornhill Ave. London E. C. 2.
SINGING and voice production taught by lady who has studied best English and Continental methods; write for appointment. Box W-101, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TEACHER'S POST WANTED
KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS—Experienced, 14 years private school, Brondesbury, desires change; Montessori and playway methods; nursery class work; Edgware or surrounding districts preferred. Box W-79, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Tennis Courts for Hire
FIRST CLASS hard courts in pleasant garden; changing rooms; lessons given. Dyer's Lane Squash Courts. S. W. 15. (Putney 0515).

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY
LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
26 Bond Street, EALING, London, W. 5
Phone: Ealing 2127
Houses and Flats of every description. Rents collected. Mortgages arranged. Insurances effected.
RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2741
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

England

LONDON

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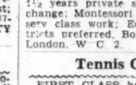
2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2
Look for display advertising from England in the news section

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
23 BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE CITY 3930

"RELIABLE GOODS - PERSONAL ATTENTION"

WOMEN'S WE SHALL BE PRINTING LEASED TO SOCIETY LTD SEE YOUR 31-35 BRICK STREET W. 1. GRO. 1942
ENQUIRIES FOR PRINTING

TEL. FLAXMAN 5265
KENDALL & SONS
(Chelsea) Ltd
BUILDERS—DECORATORS
UPHOLSTERERS
High Class Work in Town or Country
Estimates and advice willingly given
15 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA, S. W. 3


The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.
BALDWIN SMITH
241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

MEAT
Deliveries in districts:
Maida Vale, Lancaster Gate, Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith
RIDLER & SON
179 Westbourne Grove Bayswater 0837
CULLIMORE & STOKES
51 Ledbury Road Bayswater 1632

F. WARREN & CO.'S
WARRANTED
COALS
Drayton House, Gordon Street, W. C. 1 (Facing Euston Station)
Phone Museum 0732-3-4

SALLY PAGE
KNIGHTSBRIDGE GALLERIES
58A Brompton Road, London
Near Knightsbridge Tube
Phone Kensington 2629
Period and Modern Furniture
from her own factory. Specialist in small pieces for flats and houses.
Illustrated Catalogue on application.

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Waverers
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Road (Near Sloane Square)
T. N. Sloane 1032

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES.
Luncheons and Teas
30 Upper George St., Edgware Road, W. 1

LONDON
(Continued)

There are No feet
TOO WIDE TOO NARROW TOO LONG TOO SHORT
OR TOO DIFFICULT FOR US TO FIT AND GIVE COMFORT

Charles H. Baber LTD.
302-308 Regent Street, W. 1

T. H. CANTELL
Merchant Tailor
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 8776
"Thought, Care and Real Tailoring"

Cope's Library
Park 0828
154 High Street Notting Hill Gate, W. 11, and 14 Royal Parade, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Newspapers Delivered
Stationery, Books and Fancy Goods
Fountain Pens, Printing and Die-Stamping
Maps for Your Holidays
"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

INSURANCE
LIFE and ANNUITIES
Commercial Motor Vehicles a Speciality
E. T. NEEDHAM & CO. Limited
85 LONDON WALL, E. C. 2

Dilleys Dairies
HIGH-CLASS DAIRY PRODUCTS
Special terms to Restaurants and Hotels.
2 Old Queen Street
Whitehall 5535 WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1.

INDIVIDUALITY Ltd.
Gowns, Suits, Knitwear, etc.
55 George Street
Portman Square, W. 1
Moderate Prices Welbeck 6492

INSURANCE
OF EVERY KIND
Clients visited without obligation.
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Telephone Silverthorn 2018-9
STATION APPROACH, ORINGFORD
or by appointment
at 1 and 3 Gracechurch St. London, E.C. 3
Phone: FLAxman 1701.

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Strictly Private and Confidential.
PITE & THYNNE,
Works: Manresa Rd., Chelsea
Postal Address, 278a King's Road, S.W.3

D. Brinley Richards
Limited
162a, Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 6495
Decorations
Furnishing Fabrics

COATS & GOWNS
at moderate prices
Tel: Sloane 4443
Barbara Banham
187 Ebury St. S.W.1.

BAGGAGE STORED
(free access without notice)
SAFE DEPOSIT
(for jewellery, papers, etc.)
COLD STORAGE
(for Furs, Rugs, etc.)
PALL MALL SAFE DEPOSIT
Carlton St., Lower Regent St., S. W. 1
(50 yards from Piccadilly Circus)
Phone: Whitehall 4545

BOOKBINDING
ARTHUR H. JOHNSON
35 Marsham St., Westminster, S. W. 1.
Telephone: VICTORIA 3957
Binding of Periodicals, Gift Books. Valuable Books and Bindings Restored. Modern Book Decoration.
Pupils taught the Handcraft of Leather Binding and Gold Tooling.

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green (Highfield)

Timothy Whites
The RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD STORES and Garden Specialists
57 GOLDERS GREEN ROAD
Telephone: Speedwell 1665
Our Prices Lowest in London
Branches throughout the South of England
Issued by Timothy Whites & Taylors Ltd.

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

ERIC RIVERS-SMITH
LIMITED
Electrical and Wireless Engineers
21 Heath Street, Hampstead, and 3 Palace Court, Finchley Rd., N. W. 3
Established 40 Years
E. R. S. Expert Service
Officially appointed Wireless League Accredited Agents for H. M. V. Marconi-phone, Pye, G. E. C., etc.
Phone Hampstead 6038

Beautiful Fabrics for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers, including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.
BOWEN & MALLON
123-127 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

LONDON

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

G. J. HARDY
11 AND 12 CHURCH LANE
Ladies' and Children's Outfitter
LEYTONSTONE 2873
Agent for JAEGER, SARACEN, KOSICLAD, MORLEYS and DENTS

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

DAYS
H. DAY & SONS, Ltd
Furniture and Removals and Storing
A Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 7620-1-2
and at Beckenham 1078
and Norbury Pollards 2464

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

W. R. DAVIES
Purveyor of Meat
294 Upper Richmond Road S. W. 15
Telephone: Putney 0552
and at 211 Upper Richmond Road
For Ready to Serve Foods
NUTTING & SONS
High Class Grocery and Provisions
4 Medfield Street, S. W. 15
Phone: PUTney 0361
CHOCOLATES AND CONFECTIONERY at 1 Medfield Street
ROEHAMPTON

LONDON S. W.—Tulse Hill

D. HORWOOD & SONS
BUILDERS & ART DECORATORS
BEST CLASS WORK ONLY
TOWN OR COUNTRY.
88, TULSE HILL, LONDON, S.W.2.
TULSE HILL 6976

LONDON W.—Ealing

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of *"Certified"* Milk
1 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2314
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Just the Laundry for You
Sews on your buttons and repairs your linen free.
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING FEL. EALING 0223
Sheets 3d. Tablecloths 3d. Shirts 4½d. Socks Collars 1d. Stiff Collars 1½d. when worn out replaced free. Handkerchiefs ½d. Silk Blouses 6d. Collections Kensington & Lancaster Gate. AGENCY AT NORTHWOOD for Ruislip, Ickenham, etc. Telephone Northwood 1220.

Ireland

DUBLIN

SWIM-WEAR and HIKING NEEDS

At Elverys you will find every summer sport game and pastime represented. The quality of all goods offered is as high as the prices are low.
SWIMWEAR—Ladies, and Children's and Men's swimming suits by all the leading makers—JANTZEN, MORLEY, MERIDIAN. Ladies' and Men's Jantzen Kippy costumes from 16/6; Men's all wool swimsuits from 4/6.
HIKING—Grey or Khaki Sports Shirts from 3/6; Shorts from 4/6; Ladies' Hiking Blouses from 5/6; Rucsacks from 2/11 up to 30/-; Ground Sheets from 4/-; Sleeping Bags from 27/6; Tents from 8/11.

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If War Comes—Correspondents To Use Addis Abeba Short Waves

Cutting through war clouds hanging over Ethiopia, two direct radiotelegraph circuits have been established between Addis Abeba and London If efforts to avoid an armed conflict prove unsuccessful, it is expected that American newspapers will receive much of their Ethiopian war news through these unobstructed channels.

One circuit has been established by Press Wireless, Inc. It is intended to carry news direct to the American newspapers which this concern serves. The other has been set up by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. Messages sent through it to America will be relayed by RCA Communications, Inc. from London.

Before the establishment of these two circuits the only radiotelegraphic communication from Ethiopia came through a relay station at Cairo.

* * *

The "Star-Spangled Banner" has now been added to the other national anthems which echo down the short-wave channels each night. After Representative Virginia E. Jenckes, of Indiana, drew the attention of Chairman Anning S. Prall of the Federal Communications Commission to the custom of British, French and German short-wave stations which end their broadcasts with national anthems, Mr. Prall suggested that American stations might follow their example in international broadcasts. Acting on this idea stations W2XAF and W2XAD of Schenectady now sign off nightly with the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Now that objections to the laying of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's perfected coaxial cable between New York and Philadelphia, have been removed, with the company's insistence that the cable is to be used exclusively for "experimental purposes," the way is left clear for the laying of the 90 miles of high precision cable.

For the first time it will make it possible to link television stations together to carry identical visual programs on a chain basis. This has been one of the chief drawbacks to the introduction of television on a widespread scale, for the radio leaders envision the need of a national system of television comparable to existing nation-wide audible broadcasting services before they are willing to introduce television to the public.

It is already generally known that acceptable pictures can be broadcast by radio. Transmitting them from individual radio stations with limited tuning ranges is not regarded as adequate for the ultimate purposes of television. Ordinary telephone wires, such as now link audible broadcasting stations, do not encompass a wide enough frequency range for high definition television—and the fear of the television experimenters has been that television, when it is publicly introduced, might be confined to local services only.

The coaxial cable, of course, was not developed primarily for television purposes, but really was perfected by the Bell Laboratories to make it possible to transmit 200 or more telephone conversations over a single wire circuit, as contrasted to only four that can now be handled over existing circuits. On the other hand, its frequency band of 1,000,000 cycles, or 1000 kilocycles, is precisely the answer to the most crying need of the television experimenters—a "wide path" for the transmission by wire of high definition pictures before they are transmitted via the ether on equally "wide paths."

Since the telephone company is hardly in need of additional telephone circuits between New York and Philadelphia, and since the Radio Corporation of America has announced its intention of erecting its first public television transmitter somewhere between those two cities, it is generally believed in radio circles that potential rental of the circuit for television uses is one reason behind the telephone company's willingness to spend the $580,000 it will cost.

By means of the new cable, it will be possible to transmit programs from the Radio City television studios of the National Broadcasting Company, an RCA subsidiary, to the site of the proposed visual broadcasting transmitter, which it is hoped will "throw down signals" receivable in both New York and Philadelphia.

In addition to the likelihood that RCA will become a lessor of the new cable circuit when it is completed next spring (at about the time RCA is expected to have its first television transmitting unit ready to operate), the Bell Laboratories have a television system of their own upon which Herbert E. Ives has been working for many years. It was Dr. Ives who installed the first American wire-vision system whereby a person speaking over a telephone in a special booth might be able to see the person at the other end. This service was operated between two points in New York several years ago. While it was technically excellent, it did not attract much public enthusiasm and was said to be far too costly to install on a widespread scale and practically prohibitive for the home.

* * *

Subject to the approval of the Federal Communications Commission, the International Association of Chiefs of Police has made plans for the formation of an inter-city radiotelegraph network for the exchange of information between police officials in connection with criminal apprehension. The plan was disclosed at the association's convention early this month in Atlantic City, which was addressed by Lieut. E. K. Jett, assistant chief engineer of the FCC in charge of telegraphy.

Since about 200 cities now have police broadcasting stations, which are employed practically entirely for local one-way communication with cruising squad cars, the nucleus for the intercity radio network is already at hand. It is proposed to employ existing radio setups, or else add special radiotelegraph transmitters, for the supplementary service which would enable a police official in one city to get into practically instantaneous touch with officials of other cities via radio.

The plan also contemplates a possible tieup with the proposed new Department of Justice radio service, now under consideration. Chief G-Man J. Edgar Hoover is planning a system of dispatching radio messages to his men in the field, but details of his scheme have not been completed. It would require about six special short wave channels for the proposed new intercity police service, and it is believed these could be made available by the FCC.

[A Monday Short Wave Feature]

Roumania Launches Move to Suppress Student Agitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — The Roumanian Government has decided to tighten the reins on students by greatly reducing their number and by making examinations more difficult. The student body as a whole has long been considered a disturbing element which both challenged and defied the law.

Government leaders during the past several years have acknowledged that they often found it more feasible to yield to the wishes of the national student organization and furnish them with special, free trains from their various university centers to attend their periodical conferences than to oppose them.

It was apparently the conviction following the war that Roumania had to educate her peasants if she were going to dominate her large minority population in the newly acquired provinces. The sons and a few daughters of peasants in due time soon filled the higher institutions of learning to overflowing. When they graduated few of them could be placed in jobs.

Prof. Nicholas Iorga, one-time Prime Minister and rector of the country's largest university, said before Parliament that a lot of good peasants had been spoiled. After completing their studies many became parasites on society and fertile ground for the political agitator. They were unwilling to return to the simple life of their native villages.

British Schools Slow to Use Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Only some 10 to 20 per cent of British schools are taking advantage of the educational opportunities offered them by the British Broadcasting Corporation, it has been revealed by Sir John Reith, director general of the B. B. C.

At the annual Conference of Education Committees at Southport, Lancashire, Sir John appealed to education authorities to take more interest in school broadcasting. He declared that a sum of about £400,000 would equip every one of the 30,000 school departments with an adequate receiving set.

This sum spread over five years and split up among the various authorities would easily solve the problem.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Aug. 4

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc., and W1XAL, 11.79 mc.

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMAC, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34mc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Los Angeles (Fifth Church)—Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Aug. 9.

New Jersey

Cape May—The Casino, 3:15 p. m., Aug. 4.
Montclair—Montclair High School, 8:30 p. m., Aug. 6

New York

Port Jefferson—Port Jefferson Station-Terryville School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 9.
White Plains (auspices First Church, New Rochelle)—Westchester County Center, Tarrytown Road and Bronx River Parkway, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 8.

Vermont

Morrisville—Congregational Church, 3 p. m., Aug. 4.

Daily Features

Members of the Monitor Camera Club Escort Us Into the Garden of Childhood

Mrs. Jessie T Ba'boa, Tacoma, Wash.
THREE PALS

Elizabeth W. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SO SUDDEN!

Beverly B. Spencer, Lyons, Colo.
FIXING A FLAT

June de Bella, San Jose, Calif.
A COOL CAVE

Esther Harden, Framingham, Mass.
MOTHER'S HELPER

Worth Knowing

RED SQUARE
WHITE COLLARS AND SILK DRESSES ARE NOT OFFICIALLY SCORNED IN SOVIET RUSSIA, FOR THE GOVERNMENT HAS APPROVED A "BETTER APPEARANCE" CAMPAIGN

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Matthias

AFTER the Way-shower's ascension, his followers, headed by Peter, decided to elect someone to fill the vacancy in the ranks of the Twelve Apostles caused by the suicide of the traitor, Judas Iscariot (Acts 1:15ff.). Two candidates were selected, both of whom had been in close touch with the work and teaching of the Master from his baptism to his ascension (Acts 1:22).

After a period of solemn prayer, the assembled disciples cast lots—in accordance with an ancient custom which is referred to in several Biblical passages (cf. I. Sam. 14:41). And, we read that "the lot fell upon Matthias; and he was numbered with the eleven apostles" (Acts 1:26). Matthias is not again mentioned by name in the New Testament, though a tradition recorded by Eusebius suggests that he was one of the Seventy whom Jesus himself selected.

The writer of Acts appears to accept the validity of the election, for in Acts 6:2 he refers to "the twelve"; while in an earlier chapter he had written of "the eleven" (Acts 1:26).

Ten Guesses

48

Check (√) Yes or No

1. A traveler returning from the southwestern section of the United States reported that he had found a creature which could throw out its tail, using a barb at the end as a weapon. Was his story fanciful? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is the following statement correct in every particular: "Those who criticize or villify the Red Man for making the path of the white pioneers difficult forget that the country was the Indian's in the first place"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is Butte the capital of Montana? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Was "The Compleat Angler" written by Walt Whitman? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. When it is noon in Boston, eastern daylight-saving time, is it 8 a. m. in San Francisco? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Are there more Negroes than foreign-born whites in the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Is the President of the United States authorized to make appointments to the United States Naval Academy? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Does the Euphrates River empty into the Mediterranean Sea? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Is the salary of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, as much as $10,000 a year? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is Czechoslovakia larger in area than Yugoslavia? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

What They Say

Work and Pay

"The whole secret of economic stability depends upon a useful day's work for a proper day's pay."—*Henry Ford.*

Good Will

"Good will is the work primarily of prophets, poets, philosophers, and preachers."—*Hamilton Holt.*

Books

"No furniture is so charming as books, even if you never open them or read a single word."—*Sydney Smith.*

Quotation for Today

LET nothing disturb thee, nothing affright thee; all things are passing; God never changeth.—LONGFELLOW.

In Lighter Vein

The Family Is Increased

A lad wooed a lassie in Ypres;
Her dad said, "Yes, take her and kypres."
But dad then had two
To feed and to shoe—
A "no" would for him have been chypres.

Ideal

Smith: "Do you know, dear, I was reading the other day that an ostrich can see very little, and can digest anything?"

Mrs. Smith: "What an ideal husband!"—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

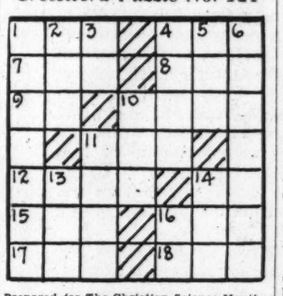
The Boss

Two small children were working in the garden. The older boy "bossed" until the little fellow called: "Mother, please come speak to James. He thinks he is a woman."

London Opinion

Intrepid Climber's Wife: "There, Willie, if your father had been Lord Nelson that's what he'd look like in Trafalgar Square."

Crossword Puzzle No. 121



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Appendage
4—Climbing herb
7—A young sheep
8—Hurried
9—Pronoun
10—Disclose
11—A month
12—English collegiate town
14—River in Italy
15—Cause to be seated
16—Vessel
17—Mound
18—Anger

Down

1—Violent wind
2—Fear
3—Have existence
4—To address devoutly
5—Part of the head
6—Windflower
10—Prohibit
11—Minute particle
13—Bind
14—Equality
16—Jumbled type

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Mustapha Kemal is simplifying the Turkish language, but we don't see why. When one talks turkey to us he makes himself painfully clear.

Sovereign Visitor: When a man is in earnest and knows what he is about, his work is half done.

A Word a Day

The ABC of American Surnames

4

(By Howard F. Barker, Research Associate, American Council of Learned Societies)

EVANS, our key name in *E*, is an even more narrowly Welsh name than is *Davis*. Its British use is fairly well confined to Wales and southwestern England. To the Welsh and the English may be added a few Irish of the Province of Leinster. Yet it is borne in the United States by some 190,000 persons, or more than the sum of the populations of Evansville, Ind., and Evanston, Ill. This patronym means "son of Evan," and is synonymous with the Welsh *Bevan*.

Foster has the distinction of being the appellation most used under the letter *F*. It is broadly used in England but not particularly largely in the north, where *Forster* is favored (and there are some *Forresters*), nor in Scotland, where *Forrester* is the equivalent. It has a little Irish use in Ulster. Some American bearers probably have substituted it for the German *Foerster*. All of these names, as may be suspected, refer to the occupation of "forester," the master of the timberlands and the game preserves, a calling of considerable importance when surnames took form, from 400 to 600 years ago.

Green is a highly popular family designation almost solely of English backing. In colonial times it could be viewed as almost a purely English name, but it now has some use among Irish-Americans and some as a translation for the German *Gruen*. In England it is broadly and commonly used; in Ireland, broadly but only fairly commonly. It originally designated "a person from the green country," in distinction to those from the woods or moors.

(Next Monday: "Harris," Ingram," and "Jackson.")

Daily Anecdote

Suitable

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE son of a prominent bishop, with an exaggerated idea of his importance, called upon Joseph Choate, the famous Massachusetts lawyer, at his office in Washington, seeking some favor. Mr. Choate, being busy at the time, asked him to have a chair.

"But, Mr. Choate," objected the boy, "I am the son of Bishop ——."

"Oh," said Mr. Choate, "have two chairs then."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Brave Quaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Charleston, S. C.

THE writer's father, who was an officer in the southern army in the Civil War, has often told her of a Quaker who would not fight, but who was admired for his bravery by all the other soldiers.

This may seem a bit enigmatical, but the reason is this: The Quaker regarded war as legalized murder, and refused to kill his fellow man. But he had no fear for his own life and wished to do his full duty. Therefore he requested an ax instead of a gun to use in manual labor for the troops. And with this simple instrument of toil, he marched, unarmed, at the head of the regiment.

The protection which was his daily portion was a source of inspiration to all.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Tree Markers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A MAN in an Arkansas resort area conceived the idea of making concrete blocks with the names of trees on them. These he sells to the owners of estates who wish to record the species of rare trees on their grounds. If the tree is a memorial to some person, he molds the proper lettering. Each block is set in the ground near the base of the tree.

The man who operates this business has the trees in his own private wood lot properly marked. Several of them are named for friends and favorite historical characters.—O. R.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Forming an Expedition*

By LE PELLEY

BOYS — SOMEWHERE ON BLACK BEAVER POINT THERE IS A TREASURE CHEST AND I NEED SOMEONE TO HELP ME GET IT
WE'RE WITH YOU, MR. LANEY
MANY YEARS AGO, A BAND OF PIRATES CAME UP THE RIVER AND SETTLED ON THE POINT. LATER THEY WERE DRIVEN OUT BY INDIANS AND NEVER RETURNED —
THEIR LEADER WAS A WELL EDUCATED ENGLISHMAN — HE LEFT A TREASURE THERE AND I HAVE THE MAP HE MADE
IF YOU HAVE A MAP WHY DON'T YOU GET THE TREASURE YOURSELF, MR. LANEY?
COME BACK HERE TOMORROW NIGHT AND I WILL SHOW YOU WHY I CAN'T

The Adventures of Waddles—*Home Again*

By THE HAGERS

BACK HOME AGAIN! THERE IS NO CHANGE, AND YET MY HOUSE SEEMS ALMOST STRANGE.
THEN GANDER JIM, JOE TEAL, AND JACK ALL CALLED TO SAY THEY'RE GLAD I'M BACK.
"WHAT DID YOU DO? WHERE DID YOU GO? YOU HAVEN'T PUT ON WEIGHT," SAID JOE.
"IT'S SAD BUT TRUE, FRIENDS," I BEGAN, "DUCKS CAN'T BRING BACK A COAT OF TAN!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Milepost in American Banking

ADOPTION by the Senate of an altered version of the omnibus banking bill passed May 9 by the House of Representatives presages practically certain enactment at this session of a law which will mark a turning point in American finance.

Just as the establishment of the Federal Reserve System was a major event in the development of a national banking system, this act will be significant as giving it a more unified command and more definite direction. Where the existence of the reserve system operated to keep the banking world on a more even keel during storms and "money panics" which had occasionally occurred before, the legislation now making is expected in some degree even to prevent these storms and to set up an authority which can exert some influence toward smoothing out business cycles.

Thus it concerns the welfare of everyone in the United States, however humble, for all are affected more or less by the sweep of depressions and booms, whose force, it is hoped, may now be somewhat checked.

How effective this restraint will be must depend on the wisdom and courage of the Federal Reserve Board that is to be newly constituted under this bill. Just how it is to be constituted depends on whether Congress ultimately adopts the Senate or the House version of the measure. In this and a few other respects the extensive changes made by the Senate, largely at the instance of Senator Carter Glass, are important.

By either draft the bill would centralize the monetary authority of the United States in Washington in a much greater degree than heretofore and to that degree remove it from New York. But the Senate measure would give the reserve board a great deal more independence than the Administration bill voted in the House. It would provide for bipartisan representation, longer terms, higher salaries, require that at least two members "be persons of tested banking experience," and would omit the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency from the board.

All of this is significant, particularly the last item, from the fact that if the Federal Reserve Board is really to be a kind of economic supreme court worthy to wield a tremendous power over the business activities of the country it should be as fully emancipated from the political interests of whatever Administration may be in power as it is from the financial interests of privately owned banks.

In one or two other respects the Senate bill safeguards against abuse of the reserve system by the Treasury, one section requiring that reserve banks shall purchase Government securities "only in the open market," so that they may not be forced to finance a federal deficit by direct purchase of bonds.

The very important "open market policy"—the question of whether reserve banks shall buy securities and so expand credit, or shall sell them and so deflate it—would be placed in the hands of a special committee of the seven members of the Federal Reserve Board plus five representatives from the twelve Federal Reserve banks. This and the reserve board's proposed power of requiring smaller or larger reserves to be maintained by member banks constitute the main weapons for control of credit. It is vital that they be exercised in the interest of the whole country and not in that of a political or a financial group.

Yet it is also essential that these powers should be exercised and not be allowed to lie dormant. With a larger gold supply in the United States than in any other nation—approximately 40 per cent of the world's total—and with an unprecedented volume of Government bonds extant as a basis for bank credit, the credit inflation possibilities latent in the American situation once recovery gets under way are simply stupendous.

In these circumstances strong authority is going to be necessary to prevent a repetition of the 1929 bubble on perhaps even a more tragic scale. Either the House or the Senate bill provides some such authority, but the latter provides it in a much more desirable form, and it is to be hoped that the report of the conference committee between the two houses will follow the Senate form.

The English Reformation

WHEN was the English Reformation? This is a question that Great Britain has recently been freely discussing, for a band of eminent Anglicans and Nonconformists have decided that the four hundredth anniversary of the Protestant Reformation, whenever it was, ought not to pass unnoticed.

Several possible dates have been suggested. If the English Reformation be counted from the date when papal authority was officially repudiated in the country, then the proposed celebrations should have been held last year, for it was in 1534 that Henry VIII declared himself supreme head of the Church. But if, on the other hand, it be reckoned from the virtual overthrow of the national Roman Catholic organization in England, the ceremonies should be spread over the next four years, for it was between 1536 and 1540 that the monasteries were dissolved. But if the settlement of the doctrines of the Church of England be chosen, as is in some quarters suggested, as the true Reformation date, then all talk at the moment of quadricentennial celebrations is a little premature; since this settlement did not take place until the publication of the official Prayer Book of 1662.

On one point, however, there is universal agreement. The Protestant Reformation was founded on the Bible, so that, on the whole, few will contest the propriety of the date which has been finally chosen, namely, 1537, when, for the first time, it became legal for the English Bible to be read in parish churches. From that date to this, nearly 400 years, that Bible has never ceased to exercise its paramount and regenerating influence, for it was the basis of the translation of 1611 which is still, pre-eminently, the Authorized Version of the Scriptures.

Sunken Treasure

THERE'S gold in the sea, untold millions in lustrous bars and gleaming specie, that still tempts inventive men to wrest alluring fortunes from Neptune's swirling grasp. Attempts of the British steamer Ophir to salvage the safe of the lost liner Lusitania mark the beginning of a new chapter in the thrilling log of modern ocean treasure seekers.

Nobody seems to know the value of the contents of the Lusitania's safe. At the time she crossed the streaking path of an enemy submarine's torpedo in 1915, the vessel was reported to be carrying gold specie. Aboard her were many wealthy travelers who, in accordance with the custom of voyagers in the war zone, are believed to have entrusted jewels and other valuables to the Lusitania's purser.

Something new in ocean salvage operations is being used to retrieve these speculative riches. A stairway encased in a long, steel tube extending from the surface to the Lusitania's A deck, some 30 fathoms under the sea's surface, is the medium through which the Ophir's divers intend to grope their way down the eerie corridors in the barnacled hulk of the old Cunarder. Using powerful electric drills, the expedition hopes to pry the lid of this supposedly lucrative treasure chest by removing the safe through a rent in the liner's side and with the aid of the Ophir's derricks raise the strongbox.

Can the Lusitania divers parry the thrusts of Neptune's trident, the storms, the currents, the pressing depths which beset whoever dares invade that wily warden's realm? Records of modern sea salvage provide promising precedents. Only last year a British expedition recovered $5,000,000 in bullion from the wreck of the liner Laurentic, a wartime torpedo victim. Probably the greatest tale of successful salvage is that of Italian divers who recovered $5,000,000 in gold from the P. & O. liner Egypt sunk in collision off the Ushant 13 years ago.

The fact that this highly profitable adventure was carried on in 60 fathoms of exposed water augurs well for the Ophir expedition working at only half that depth. If the vaunted steel tube of the British divers should unlock the lid to the Lusitania's conjectured riches, there is almost certain to be a sudden demand for charts of the Spanish Main. Judging by legends that have sprung up since the days of the Spanish conquests, the returns from a modern salvage job would have been mere pin money to pirates who roved the Caribbean 400 years ago.

Victuals—En Casserole

THE constitutionality of the opinion that good cooks are born and not made is headed for a judicial showdown. Evidence to the contrary will be based on the outcome of a two-year course in cooking in the kitchen of the Waldorf-Astoria. An official ruling will be handed down by Chief Taster Gabriel Lugot, executive *chef-de-cuisine* of that hostelry.

A carefully selected class of young men will be trained under the practical supervision of the Waldorf's best chefs. Previous experience is not necessary. Beginners are not to be expected to qualify in that rudimentary test of bringing water to a boil without scorching the contents of the kettle. They need only display a pinch of that all-essential deftness with rolling pin and saucepan to furnish a practical answer to the oft-repeated question: "How does a chef become a chef?" It is safe to assume that when the apprentices receive their diplomas they will command a delectable repertoire.

The kitchen curriculum will include instruction in the homelier phases of the art. Students will receive a thorough grounding in fundamentals that deal with such staple edibles as the potato. Not only will they learn its variety of disguises; getting even closer to the subject, through the medium of the paring knife they will learn to detect a difference between removing the skin from the potato and removing some potato from the skin.

No would-be chef could quite satisfy the chief taster's critical sips, however, without mastering the linguistic requirements of the profession. A smattering of French, for example, seasons the menu the way a stroke of garlic savors the inside of a salad bowl. In this practical way does the resourceful chef's entree of *potage du jour* tickle finicky palates with the leavings of yesterday's beef stew.

M. Siegfried's Advice

Book News of the Day

IT IS astonishing how much similarity there sometimes is between the views of the extreme conservatives and the extreme radicals. The banker and the Marxist speak at times almost with one voice. A large part of EUROPE'S CRISIS, by André Siegfried (London: Jonathan Cape. 5s.) could have been written by Mr. John Strachey. In their account of historical events they would probably agree entirely, though they would use slightly different terminology. It is in the conclusions they draw and the policy they advocate that they differ fundamentally.

It may be inferred from the foregoing that M. Siegfried's analysis of the European situation is not entirely new and original. It certainly is not, but for all that it would be hard to find another statement of the situation so clear and concise, and at the same time so accurate. Like a true Frenchman, he insists on facing the ultimate truth of the situation, if that can be discovered, and he has more faith than the average Anglo-Saxon in the capacity of the average human thought to perceive the ultimate truth. Muddling through could never form part of his policy. An Anglo-Saxon would say that he was inclined to put all his eggs in one basket.

* * *

But before we come to his policy we must examine his diagnosis. In the post-war crisis he discerns three main elements. First comes the liquidation of the war, the return which we are unwillingly making to a period of low prices and standards of living to pay for the extravagance and waste of those four years. This is orthodox banking theory and French banking theory at that. It has been discussed too many times to be discussed again here.

Secondly, he refers to the present period as the beginning of a long-term economic cycle of declining prices which happens to coincide with the other crisis. Not all economists would so lightly agree that it is inevitable.

Thirdly, he sees in the present situation the definite onset of the challenge to the dominance of Europe and European ideals. Europe, by which he means the headquarters of the white races, has imparted to the world its method of materialist expansion without its regard for humanitarian ideals. He describes in almost Marxist language what a Marxist would call the decline of economic imperialism. He sees Europe menaced in this policy on the one hand by the high-wage, highly mechanized mass production of America and on the other by the low-wage mass production of Asia, with neither of which can it compete so successfully as in the past.

* * *

He regards this situation as distressing, but hopes that it can be met by way of the spiritual qualities which Europe has so far not succeeded in imparting in the same degree to the rest of the world, whence spring a regard for quality and inventive skill. Our exports henceforth must be high quality and "brains," the latter in the shape of "services" and technical experts. If this will not keep up our accustomed standards we must be prepared for vigorous deflation.

That is one possible conclusion. Mr. Strachey, as typifying the Marxist point of view, would hold that it is merely a new version of economic imperialism, and subject to the same fate as the old one. He would advocate turning the same faculties to a conversion of the world to a new ideal. But perhaps that too is merely another kind of imperialism.

The Maestro

Britain and America

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When returning recently from England on one of the Cunard-White Star boats, I was impressed by finding circulars lying about on the table in the lounge entitled, "Great Britain and the United States." Quotations were made from a recent address of the Hon. R. W. Bingham, United States Ambassador to England, given at Edinburgh. He quoted what General Smuts declares about the whole English-speaking world, and went on to say, 'Britain might be able to conquer its difficulties alone, and so might the United States. I am not sure. But I do not doubt that with proper understanding and co-operation, the two together might not only protect and further their own interests, but might play the magnificent role of aiding a world 'ill nearly unto death.' "

I am English by birth, but am now a citizen of the United States. The fact that this country has used the English national anthem for "America" always has been annoying to me. My prejudice and resentment were completely overcome when, at the conclusion of a concert given on board the boat the last evening of the trip, we all sang together a new verse to this anthem. On every chair was placed a little slip on which was printed the first verse of the British National Anthem, then the first verse of "America," followed by a third stanza, headed "England and America," which reads:

"Two empires, by the sea,
Two peoples great and free,
One anthem raise.
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith, we claim
One God, whose glorious name
We love and praise."

Concord, N. H. E. L.

Time for Plain Speaking

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to agree with Congressman Culkin of New York that the Federal Government should no longer lend its assistance by licensing radio stations to the process of making the nation's youth "alcohol conscious" by liquor radio advertisements. As I talk to my friends, the strong feeling against this and other current abuses of the radio seems to be growing.

It seems to me the time has come for plain speaking. I deplore, therefore, the failure of the Monitor correspondent, in your issue of June 25, to mention the specific name of the sponsor of the program which he says has brought five radio stations into difficulties with the Communications Commission. As I understand it, the licenses of these stations are threatened with withdrawal for carrying a program merely described as being that of "an alleged fat-reducing drug." Later in the article it is explained that the product has been "condemned by the Federal Trade Commission, banned by the Post Office, and declared by the Supreme Court unsafe for physical health save under competent direction."

If all these things are true of the nostrum in question, and if five stations, including KNX of Los Angeles—one of the biggest in the country—are threatened with obliteration for carrying the advertisement, would it not be wiser to give readers the full facts in the case? I wonder why your correspondent should not give the name of the program; to me, at any rate, it seems the time has passed for prissiness, and that in fairness to the stations themselves, the facts should be given. Running through my past Monitors, I find that a drive was begun against the "Marmola" program, as described on the front page of the Monitor, May 27, and since the same five stations are listed, I wonder if this is not the nostrum in question?

Washington, D. C. CONSTANT READER

Tax Maxims

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial, "Tax Maxims," in which you recommend, at this time of agitation over new tax programs, a study and due consideration of the "classic" economics of Adam Smith and others, should have a careful reading.

A condensation of the four paragraphs you quote from Adam Smith would read something like this:

1. Taxes should be laid according to benefits received. The individuals of a nation should be regarded as joint tenants of a great estate and contribute according to their respective interests.

2. Taxes should be direct, and the amount levied should be clear and plain to the contributor and all others.

3. Taxes should be payable at stated and convenient intervals.

4. Taxes should be of such kind as can be most economically levied and collected.

It surely is becoming evident that a right solution of our tax problems is of the utmost concern, as you have said, in the affairs of every United States citizen. The modern development of the doctrines of Smith, Spencer, the French physiocrats and others of the "classic" period are carried out and elaborated in the teachings of Henry George, and in this connection it may be of interest to know that the Henry George School of Social Science, located in New York City and chartered under the laws of the State, is establishing extension schools in the principal cities of the United States.

The enrollment in these schools is drawn from all the walks of life, business, professional, and works, and represents a high average of intelligence. The tuition, except for the textbooks, is free in the school and all its branches. OSCAR A. TOEPFER

Cincinnati, Ohio.

President's Security Bill

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has come to my attention a news item appearing in your issue of July 5 with the heading, "President's Security Bill Fantastic, Experts Agree." The article reports the sessions of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, in which Mr. Linton of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company and I spoke.

I regret to say that the heading is a serious misconstruction, both on the content of my presentation as reported in the article, and on what I actually said. By no stretch of the imagination could my remarks be interpreted as declaring the bill fantastic. Since I have been associated for many months with the Committee on Economic Security, this misconstruction is embarrassing.

Princeton, N. J. J. DOUGLAS BROWN

Munro Honored as Successor of Scott

By Sheriff J. Macmaster Campbell

[From speech at unveiling of a memorial in Glen Aray, seven and one half miles from Munro's native Inveraray.]

GLEN ARAY, Argyll, Scotland

NEIL MUNRO was a son of Argyll whose high distinction as a man of letters and whose constant devotion to his native Highlands have endeared his memory not alone to his countrymen at home but to tens of thousands of Scots the great world over.

Nor is admiration for the works of Neil Munro restricted to his Scottish compatriots, for every lover of literature recognizes that, as a writer of fiction, be it in its major or its minor form, as a lyric poet, and as an essayist concerned with the life and mannerisms of his time, he revealed a genius which pertains by full right to the whole English-speaking world. America, indeed, is equally proud with Inveraray of the magician whom the Highland parish is proud to call its own.

I had the privilege of forming acquaintance with Neil Munro when, in his early twenties he came from Greenock to Glasgow to continue that journalistic career which he lived so greatly to adorn. And I can recall the enthusiasm with which in 1896, his first effort in Highland romance was received. The "Lost Pibroch" with its companion tales immediately revealed a master hand.

Neil Munro's three historical novels "John Splendid," "Doom Castle," and "The New Road" are indubitable classics. The finest tribute to him as a historical novelist has been paid by Lord Tweedsmuir who, under his older name of John Buchan, was himself a novelist of outstanding distinction. "The New Road," writes Lord Tweedsmuir, "seems to me beyond question the best Scots historical novel since Sir Walter Scott."

It has been said that Neil Munro's acquaintance with Gaelic gave him an inspiration when writing of the scenic charm of the Highlands which could not be possessed by a writer unfortunate enough not to know the old tongue.

To many a homesick exile from mainland and island the magic of his touch has made Glenarary, Glenshira, Glenorchy, the Moor of Rannach, Lochaber, the Fords of the Outer Isles, and many another Highland scene, to float before the enchanted eye and to revive memories of a land they are fain never to forget.

The striking capacity of Neil Munro for the word-painting of the scenic and the picturesque was accompanied by his remarkable skill in the delineation of character. Like Scott and Dickens he has left behind him a portrait gallery of imaginary people, not infrequently, so to put it, the reincarnation of persons who had actually lived.

His close communion with the past is illustrated in remarkable fashion in his great narrative poem "Sergeant of Pikes" and also in his beautiful version of the dirge which never fails to search the deepest heart of the Gael, "Lochaber-no-more."

Neil Munro's achievements as a journalist are known and read of all men. And no stronger testimony could be offered of his outstanding merit and of his fraternal sympathies, than the high esteem in which he was held by fellow-members of his own profession.

Of Neil Munro's personal disposition it may without exaggeration be said that it was one where altruism was the guiding rule. His gratification when he was able to help a lame dog over a style was genuine and intense. And numerous today are the men in many different callings who will name Neil Munro as the man who discovered for them the avenue which ultimately led to success.

The Wide Horizon

World View

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

ACUTE and difficult issues in foreign policy have emerged in Washington again. It would seem that these things go in waves. For weeks or months, the capital stews along with internal preoccupations: tax programs, and alphabets, Supreme Court, bonus, and what not. It must seem a very dull place to overseas observers, and Washington news must be very hard to read unless one is near the scene of action.

Then suddenly Washington becomes a world capital again, and so it is today.

Actually, the experiment now being worked out on the American scene is of surpassing interest to all other nations, and has a direct bearing upon them. Its domestic implications are really international.

Which is not to say that the current issues in foreign policy are not deep-seated and vital. They are indeed. Here they are:

1. The Administration has been forced by events to move actually and tangibly toward neutrality legislation. Passage is still dependent on the legislative calendar, and on a number of irrelevant factors, but we are closer to blocking the "road to war" trod for and by the United States in 1914-17 than at any previous time.

2. The broad American policy on the Pact of Paris, together with specific policy toward the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, has again been called up for clarification.

3. American-German relations are sizzling in the frying pan. Tearing of a national flag from that nation's prize ocean liner lying peaceably in port is no trivial incident, particularly when the flames of national temper seem partially to have been kindled by Mayor LaGuardia's defiant refusal to permit a German masseur to ply his trade in New York. Granting the assumption that the incident had its real roots in Berlin instead of New York, it is nevertheless true that the United States has an obligation to preserve scrupulously all international duties and amenities.

4. Britain's notice that the ratio system of limiting navies is at an end again challenges the whole postwar armament-control scheme which had its inception in Washington. The uncertain and hazardous naval outlook focuses upon American-Japanese relations.

* * *

These are four matters not easy to resolve, and the Administration is doing nothing sensational with any of them. But in a day or two the issue with Germany must be faced. There is only one diplomatically correct American stand. If Mayor LaGuardia's veto on "Mr. K.," the masseur, is in violation of the American-German commercial treaty, as it certainly seems to be, then immediate amends must be made. It is a delicate situation, because the State Department is not precisely accustomed to disciplining Mayors of our largest city. Moreover, the violent removal of the swastika from the S. S. Bremen must also be diplomatically and handsomely regretted. Trampling on the Stars and Stripes in Hamburg would be bitterly resented, and we would expect Germany instantly to curb such incidents.

While these reminders of the volcano that lurks under the surface of America's rich and varied melting pot are acute, many authorities in Washington are looking ahead to the Italo-Ethiopian problem. Already, in Harlem and elsewhere, American Negroes have been aroused and harangued on the African question. Italian-Americans have given little sign of militancy, and the odd lecture tour of Luigi Pirandello seems to have had slight effect.

Nevertheless, Italian-Americans and American Negroes are neighbors in many large American cities, and if Italo-Ethiopian affairs come to a tragic climax, all the efforts of every sane element in American society must be alert to preserve good neighborliness at home.

* * *

Of most sweeping importance, of course, is the formation of American policy on navies and on neutrality. In another month, if plans hold, President Roosevelt will be in San Diego—in the home port of the greater part of the American fleet—himself about to embark upon the rolling Pacific. No occasion could be better stage-managed than this to evoke a statement of American Pacific policy. While he has given no indication of his intention, Mr. Roosevelt will scarcely miss the opportunity.

It is up to him to express to Japan, and to the world, the sincere desire of the American people to live as good neighbors. He must declare the truth—and it is the truth, despite all contrary indications—that the American people have embarked upon a policy of great naval construction with no belligerent motives in their hearts.

The nation wishes profoundly for peace, and has not yet forgotten the last war. Some Americans oppose current naval building, believing it to be provocative and unrealistic. Others, of equal sincerity, think that firm and self-respecting preparedness is the best guarantee of peace. Whichever is right, it is certain that a mighty majority would applaud with ringing acclaim a statement by their President, at San Diego if occasion arises, of their sincere and heartfelt desire for friendship and trust with every nation on the Pacific or anywhere else.